Rs. 135 buys you a Royal West End Cycle complete
Strongly recommended by
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VI. NO. 252 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1918. TWO ANNAS

THE BRAND OF HIGH GRADE QUALITY.
It is made to give satisfaction.
It is bound to give satisfaction.
It does give satisfaction
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
Bombay & Poona.

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P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf, and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co. Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—167 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.
The following regular services are maintained:—
(1) From Bombay to Japan Ports via Singapore and Hongkong.
(2) From Bombay to Marseilles via Djibouti and Port Said.
(3) From Bombay to Italian Ports via Port Said.
Freight and particulars of sailings can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!
and to write with a bad Ink
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" makes the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,350,000

Head Office:
49, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumo
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:—Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, Africa, America and Australia or purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 42,000,000
Reserved Fund ..... Yen 24,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun Chi-Nan, Dairen, Frengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaiyuan, Koke, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtao.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGDAD, BASRAH AND AMARA.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £900,000
Reserve Fund £90,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.)
J. C. Georges Boillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
Bromley-Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent., per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE,
Apollo Street, Fort.
BRANCH,
Kalbadevi Road, Opposite Narnarain's Temple, Zaver Baug.

	Rs.
Authorised Capital	10,00,000
One lakh shares of Rs. 10 each.	
Paid-up Capital	4,71,900
Unpaid Capital	5 28,100
Capital Reserve Fund	76,420

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4½ per cent per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Interest allowed on deposits fixed for one year at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

Cheques, Hundies, Bills, Dividend Warrants, etc., collected free of charge for Account Holders.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS are granted on approved securities.

By order of the Board,
JAINARAIN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN. LTD.
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 6,030,000

HEAD OFFICE
TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

LONDON	SHANGHAI	TOKIO
NEW YORK	HONGKONG	OSAKA
AMOY	SINGAPORE	KOBE
CANTON	SOERABAIA	YOKOHAMA
FOOCHOW	SEMARANG	AKO
HANKOW	BATAVIA	OJIRAN
KIUKIANG	MAKUNG	KAGI
SWATOW		KARENKO
TAIWAN	SHINCHIKU	KEELUNG
TAKOW	TAICHU	TAMSUI
TOWEN		

The Bank has also a large number of Correspondents at Home and Abroad.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

Fixed Deposits are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.
30, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.
RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above.—BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for 3 prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES AMPOULES bottleshape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Telephone 11. Telegrams: Gundicum.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs. a. p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up	16,42,023 10
Reserve Funds	11,95,950 15

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Hapur, Hoshiarpur, Hyderabad (Sindh), Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jammu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are brought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

R. C. MULICK,
Manager.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 50,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 22,500,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 3,600,000

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Seattle
Hankau	Moji	Shanghai
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Shimonoseki
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Yokohama

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

J. SATO, Manager,
P. O. Box No. 289.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

	Rs.
Capital Fully Subscribed	10,60,000
Capital Paid Up	1,00,000
Invested Funds Over	30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.
By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.
The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.
Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.
The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., Managing Agents,
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGER,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
119, Esplanade Road, Fort.

JUST RECEIVED
A FRESH CONSIGNMENT
OF
THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL
Plain XL Crepe-de Chine
IN
ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES
suitable for
LADIES DRESS
AHMED E. ESA
Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

CAN THEY LOOT AGAIN?

Necessity knows no law. Should people be compelled to loot, do you think they will not do so, in spite of the penalties imposed on such actions?

It is best to be on the safe side. . . . . to be content and sure that your earnings are really safe.

The "LIONS" Safe, Burglar and Fire Resisting, is 50 per cent. cheaper, 100 per cent. better, and 1,000 per cent. safer than any other on the market.

The "LIONS" is sold in two sizes. . . . . actually worth Rs. 715 and Rs. 550. . . . . sold for Rs. 385 and Rs. 324, respectively.

Fresh stock of 15 just received of which only few remain. It is very hard to get them now. Any way you might have to pay more for next lot. Why not select one at once? Payment in WAR BONDS accepted.

MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers,
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
25, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone 1285.

A REMARKABLE WAR DISCOVERY
SILK
CHEAPER THAN
COTTON

The recent extraordinary increase in the demand for their Silk of all descriptions was a MATTER OF GREAT SURPRISE to Messrs. Karanjia & Co., themselves. They could not understand why Silk should be so much in demand in spite of somewhat increased prices owing to the difficulties caused by the War, but their Customers frankly told them that they had substituted Silk for wool and cotton even for their ordinary requirements as they FOUND SILK CHEAPER THAN COTTON, not to speak of the great difference in comfort and elegance.

To avoid disappointment it may be noted, however, that this miracle is due not so much to the disturbance of the cloth market during the War as to the UNRIVALLED EXPERIENCE AND RESOURCES of

Messrs. KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.,

in silk business. The truth of this remarkable war discovery can therefore be tested ONLY AT THEIR SHOP.

207, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN
THE NATIONAL
INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO
LIMITED.

Because—
(1) It is one of the foremost Indian Life Offices of unquestionable security.
(2) It offers world-wide policies at moderate rates.
(3) It is one of the very few offices issuing policies with Automatic Protection.
(4) Its polices have no irksome restrictions.

For further information, Prospectus, etc., please apply to—
THE GENERAL AGENTS,
Bombay and Deccan,
32, Medows Street,
BOMBAY.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel,
Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511.

WE LEAD AND MEN FOLLOW.
MYSTERIES OF THE COURT OF LONDON by G. W. M. Reynolds, printed in 16 Vols. on superior glazed paper, bold types and completely illustrated. Rs. 16. CORAL ISLAND, 4 Volumes. Rs. 3.
MITARANGA & CO., MADRAS.

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THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED—A small consignment of National Portable. Typewriters No. 3, Improved Model. All modern devices such as visibility, Back-spacer, Tabulator, 2 color, and some special features. Order early and save disappointment. Rs. 190, with improved travelling Case complete. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., 36 (B), Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay. Tele: "Writertype."

BLEACHING POWDER. 35-37 per cent. CHLORINE.—All interested in bleaching and chlorination problems are invited to secure information re our ELECTROLYTIC APPARATUS for the production of SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE, an active bleaching and sterilising agent displacing Chloride of Lime. Our apparatus is economical, simple to operate, durable and is giving full satisfaction in Bombay Cotton Mills. Large consignments ex-stock. Full particulars, prices and advice may be had on consulting our Technical Chemist, JAVERI & Co., Forbes Street, Fort, Post Box 230, Bombay. 2254

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Part Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford" Bombay. Telephone 707.

WASTE.—Don't waste your money or buy anything at highest prices to-day, for MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street Fort Bombay, have many cheap bargains worth inspecting. AUCTION TO-DAY at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Come sharp.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—PERSONS to learn soap making and other money making schemes and earn Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 daily. Full particulars FREE. Apply J. J. SHAH (B.S.) Khetwadi, Bombay. 2608

TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS etc.—If you desire the best mediums in India to advertise your stocks in write to "X", c/o. Reuters Ltd., Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. Expert opinion given on space position and rates in all leading English papers published in India.

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—PUPILS for SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING, COMMERCIAL and SECRETARIAL COURSE for the sons and daughter of Gentlemen with appointment, starting salary Rs. 50 to Rs. 200. Coaching for the L. C. C. and N. U. T. Examinations. Apply Prof. LENTIN, 283, Hornby Road. 2621

PARENTS—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOOL, the acknowledged centre of Education for English, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Boys in all School Subjects, Morning or Evening at Moderate Rates. Day and Evening General English Classes. Special Senior Cambridge, Matric and Typewriting Classes under experts Individual attention is a special feature of the School. See PRINCIPAL at 259/261, Hornby Road, opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—2 GALLEY [illegible]SMEN, 2 DISTRIBUTORS, 2 COMPOSITORS for Newspaper Department. Apply personally between the hours 12 and 5 to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle." 2591

WANTED—Four ASSISTANT MANAGERS and three first class COOKS for Refreshment Rooms. Apply by letter to MANAGER, Refreshment Rooms, Surat, B. B. & C. I. R. 2591

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPISTS, knowing Accounts, able to correspond. Start Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Gujarati Hindus over 3 years' experience. Apply Box No. 1022, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2618

WANTED—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Civil Administration of German East Africa (Occupied Territory). Apply stating lowest salary required with copies of diplomas and testimonials to Box No. 1021, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2615

WANTED—A CLERK for outdoor and office work, good knowledge of English and Correspondence necessary; only those who have previous experience need apply; good salary to competent man. Apply to C. HARIDAS, c/o Kalianji Uka, Bazargate Street, Bombay. 2602

WANTED—A 1st or 2nd class experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Cocoanut Oil Crushing Factory. Apply, stating salary to Messrs. KHANCHAND ENDIARAM P. Coy., Khori Garden, Karachi City. 2380

MOTOR DRIVER WANTED.—A first class native DRIVER. Must have a thorough knowledge of repair work. Excellent references required. Good wage for a good man. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not returned) to A. D. C. SOUTHERN COMMAND, Poona. Envelopes should be marked "Motor Car." 2497

WANTED for service in Mesopotamia, CARPENTERS, FITTERS, SOLDERORS, TIN SMITHS, TURNERS, & SUPERVISORS of Sail makers. Pay according to qualification. Apply personally to ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN, Contractor Government Recruiting Agent, 2nd Pir Khan Street, New Nagpada, Bombay. 2540

BARODA STATE—SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—Wanted at once a large number of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS in temporary employ. Pay Rs. 50 plus Rs. 25 epidemic allowance. Appointment terminable at one month's notice. Prospects of permanent appointment on graded pay for suitable men. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 2311

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart TYPIST, having good knowledge of English. Apply to F. N. BURJORJI, Apollo Chambers. 2575

WANTED—A JUNIOR CLERK with fair knowledge of English starting salary Rs. 25. Apply personally to PRABHAKAR BROS., opposite Bombay Club, Fort. 2609

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing Correspondence, Typewriting and general office work. Apply to Box No. 1015, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2597

WANTED—A Sizing JOBBER with a knowledge of some calculation, and practical work. Apply Box No. 1018, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2607

WANTED—Gujrati Hindoo, or Parsee smart young LADY to give tuitions in English to a married Hindoo Lady. Apply with particulars to Box No. 1010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2573

WANTED—Two young CLERKS on Rs. 20 to 25 with future prospects. Good handwriting essential. Apply Box No. O-31 c/o "Bombay Chronicle." B

WANTED—CATHOLIC TEACHER for primary school in Salsette, capable to teach Fourth Standard. Salary Rs. 30—40. Apply sharp, stating qualifications to Box No. 1011, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2576

WANTED—At GHATKOPER, a GRADUATE or UNDERGRADUATE for coaching up a student of V. Standard, must be strong in Sanskrit. Apply sharp Box No. 1017, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2604

WANTED—A CLERK, knowing typewriting for general office work and also a Gujrati Accounts Clerk. Apply with testimonials and references Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2557

WANTED—An experienced DOCTOR, HOSPITAL ASSISTANT and COMPOUNDER for Udvada Charitable Dispensary. Apply personally to HURGOVANDAS KHUSHALBHAI, at Bhagatwadi, Bhuleshwar. 2622

WANTED—SHORTHAND TYPIST, outside Bombay, wages Rs. 60 rising to Rs. 120 board lodging free. Apply to Box No. 1020, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2614

WANTED— A MATE for steamer running not beyond Suez, wages Rs. 300 rising to Rs. 320. Apply Box No. 1019, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2613

WANTED for service in the Shire Highlands Ry. Nyasaland, Ltd., Limbe, in British Central Africa, first class Engine Fitters and Boiler makers. Salary offered Rs. 150 per mensem on three years' agreement, with return passage, free quarters and medical attendance. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 1014 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2596

SITUATION WANTED.

SENIOR MEDICAL STUDENT willing to undertake epidemic relief work out-side Bombay. Has worked in Bombay in a public institution. Apply sharp with remuneration to Box No. 1009, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle". 2571

WANTED.

WANTED—PUMPBED for Cotton Bailing Press, new or secondhand. Apply to DIWAN BAHADUR SETH BALLABHDAS, Jubbulpur. 2537

WANTED—AGENT to take charge of Upcountry Ginning and Pressing Factory. Apply to Box No. 1023 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2623

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—One Horusby Akroyd, 45 B.H.P. Oil Engine Type D, crude oil can be used, Two Fly wheels, excellent working condition Rs. 8,500 nett. Apply to "DUTTS," Calicut. 2530

FOR SALE—First class HORSES and a steel wheel VICTORIA, good as new. Also 6-cylinder CLEMENT BAYARD MOTOR CAR, Limousine body, dynamo, etc., etc. Apply EDULJEE S. SHROFF, Jaffier Terrace, opposite Tardeo Post Office. 2568

FOR SALE—BOILERS 30 x 7½ x 150, 30 x 7, 130 24 x 6½ x 125, Vertical boileds 8, 10, 12 N. H. P. Engines 250, 150, 80, 25 I. H. P. Economiser, Lathes, Pumps, Tanks. PHEROZSHAW COMPANY, Nesbit Road, Mazgaon. 2278

FOR SALE—Lightweight MOTORCYCLE Moto-Reve, London 2 H. P. just overhauled, good going order, clutch, free engine, Rs. 600 or nearest offers. Apply THE BANDRA NEW ENGINEERING & MOTOR REPAIRING WORKS, Junction, Pali Hill, Bandra. 2580

FOR SALE—Well known BAHADUR OIL ENGINE, 9½ B.-H.-P. with 3in. Centrifugal Pump complete with fast and loose Pulleys and Siemens Brothers Direct Current Generator K. W. 55 Amps. 30 and Motor H. P. 65 Volts 110 combined, hardly used for six months. Apply Box No. 999, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2537

12-16 (R.A.C. 15.9) WOLSELEY MOTOR CAR fitted with Rotax System, Dynamo and Electric Lamps, Rudge-Whitworth Wire Wheels, Jericho Whistle, 5 Tyres, good condition, in first class running order, Rs. 10,000 or nearest offer. Apply H. J. DUNLOP, The Secunderabad Club, Secunderabad, Deccan. 2616

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—6ft., 8ft. 10ft., 12ft. screw cutting gap bed lathes, complete fittings chucks, 5ft. foundry cupola, punching, shaping, planing, slotting machines, steam hammers, heavy drillers. Inspection invited. List on application. B. D. BERY & Co., 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta. Telegrams "Endeavour," Calcutta. 2504

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE:—

	Rs.
Oliver No. 5, with Tabulator	140
Underwood No. 5, 2 Cols, B. S. & Tab.	190
L. C. Smith & Bros. No. 5	215
Remington No. 10, Visible	225
American Rebuilt Oliver No. 5	190
National Portable, New, with Case	190

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—Two Loco-type 30/40 H.P. Boilers.140 lbs. pressure, copper fire box, gun metal mountings, 8 in., 10 in. Centrifugal pumps, 8 & 13 N.H.P. Vertical boilers, 12 B.H.P. Robey Crude Oil Engine, 7 & 25 B.H.P. Kerosene Oil Engines, Steam Pumps, Band Sawing Machine Inspection invited. B. D. BERY & Co., 43, Ripon Street, Calcutta Telegrams "Endeavour" Calcutta. 2503

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—One MOTOR CAR of best make with complete accessories (7 seated), open for view at MANECK HOUSE, Gowalia Tank Road. 2612

FOR SALE—One 14-16 ARGYL CAR, recently overhanled and painted. Apply to Box No. 1016, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2603

MILL OWNERS!—A RARE OPPORTUNITY—Coal Economiser at Re. 1/10 lb. to treat a ton of Coal in 5 lbs. packet. Box No. 1012, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2582

FOR SALE—Best English Cornelwood Shuttles and whitest English China-Clay. Apply Box No. 1004, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2611

TO BE LET.

TO LET—Second flat with hall dining and four rooms, kitchen loft, etc., on Gowalia Tank Road, to Parsis only. Apply RUSTOMJI between 2 and 5 at Davar's College, Esplanade Road. 2579

TO BE LET—Ground floor of decent three-storied bungalow within 50 yards of Sion Station, on elevated ground, airy well-ventilated with garden. Apply to Box No. 1013, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2585

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS invited for purchase of grass deliverable at Lonavla or Kamshet Station. Hand-pressed bales. Any quality supplied. Apply Box No. 1024, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" or wire "Apollo" Poona. 2625

NOTICE.

WANTED—An L.C.E. as OVERSEER as a temporary measure for six months on a salary of Rs. 100 per month with free quarters for taking measurements of different sites and fixing regular lines of streets in the City of Sholapur.

Applications must reach the undersigned before the end of the month with testimonials of good work done

PRESIDENT,
Sholapur Municipality.

Sholapur, 10th October, 1918. 2476

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the share of SHA LILADHAR PREMJI in the undersigned firm of Sha Jugjiwan Gunvantrai & Co. has ceased from the 22nd August, 1918.

SHA JUGJIWAN GUNVANTRAI & CO.
Mulji Jetha Market.
Gopalak Gully,
Bombay, October 16, 1918. 2560

JUNAGAD STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of consumable stores for the half year, commencing from the 1st January, 1919, will be received up to 12 o'clock, by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief, on SATURDAY, the 16th November, 1918.

A sum of Rs. 100, one hundred in cash, must accompany the tender as earnest money without which no tender will be accepted. In case of unsuccessful tenderers the money received with their tenders will be refunded.

The copy of the tender with schedule of rates and terms and conditions of the contract may be had from the Storekeeper, Junagad State Railway, on payment of Re. 1, one only.

A. MARKS,
Chief Storekeeper,
Junagad State Railway. 2601

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "TENSHIN—MARU", having arrived from Japan via Hongkong Singapore, and Colombo, the Consignees of her Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for claims are to be sent into this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

MACHINERY FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

	Rs.
ONE ROLLER Flour Mill 10 sack, complete for	1,25,000
One Ice Plant 10 tons ether system, complete for	30,000
40 Cotton Gins Platt Brothers, complete for	25,000
One Cotton Opener Double, complete for	2,000
One Cotton Baling Press Stewart's Patent, complete for	Sold
Fifteen Engelburgh's Rice Hulling machines, complete for	4,000
Five Atta Grinding Chakkies 3ft. and 3½ft., complete for	1,000
One Boiler 30ft. by 7ft. Alex. Shanks 165 lb. pressure, complete	Sold
One Boiler 28ft. by 7ft. Tinker Shenton's 140 lb. pressure, complete for	25,000
One Engine Ruston Proctor's 200 H.-P., complete for	25,000
One Engine Benj. Goodfellow's 300 H.-P., complete for	30,000
One Green's Economiser, complete for	4,000

Practically no reduction is possible in prices for Boilers; reasonable highest offers for other things will be considered. Please apply to

GIRDHARLAL & CO.,
Chattiwind Gate, Amritsar. 680

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 29th October, 1918, at 4-20 p.m. (S. T.), to confirm as Special Resolutions the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 15th October, 1918.

Bombay, 21st October, 1918.

TATA SONS LTD.,
2606 Agents.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 29th October, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), to confirm as special Resolutions the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 15th October, 1918.

Bombay, 21st October, 1918.

TATA SONS LTD.,
2605 Agents.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC RELIEF COMMITTEE.

APPOINTED BY

THE SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE, BOMBAY.

RESOLUTIONS passed at the Meeting held on 20th October, 1918.

I. Resolved that the subscribers to the Influenza Relief Fund started by the Influenza Epidemic Relief Committee appointed by the Social Service League, Bombay, be informed by a circular letter addressed to each subscriber that the Committee has been receiving letters from the districts and villages of this Presidency for help and relief from this Fund to the people in those districts and villages suffering from Influenza Epidemic; and therefore the subscribers be requested to intimate to the Secretaries whether they have any objection to the extension of relief from this Fund for the people in the districts and villages of this Presidency.

II. Resolved also that in the event of the majority of subscribers assenting to the above proposal either by expressed approval or by silence this Committee will take such measures as it thinks necessary for the administration of relief in the districts and villages.

III. Resolved that the subscribers be informed that their replies to the circular should reach the Secretaries before the 25th instant.

The above four Resolutions were passed unanimously. 2624

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PESTONJI BEJONJI MISTRY, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, has agreed to sell to our client the property hereinafter mentioned.

All persons having any claim or demand against the said property by way of mortgage, gift, sale, trust, possession, inheritance, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, within fourteen days from the date hereof, as otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground situate, lying and being at Grant Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 640 square yards or thereabouts and which is a portion of ground registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 182, 183 and 184, New No. 13700, Old Survey No. and New Survey No. 6038 and is bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Ranchordas Tribhovandas, on or towards the West by the property of Framjee Hormusjee Sethna, on or towards the North by the property of Bai Hamabai Framjee Patit and on or towards the South by the property of Shavaksha Jamshedji Dubash and beyond that by the said Grant Road which said premises are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 3975 and Street No. 273.

WADIA GHANDHY & Co.,
Attorneys for the Purchaser.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.
21st October, 1918. 2600

VALUABLE HOUSE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT FRERE ROAD.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of the undermentioned property, situate at Frere Road, within the Fort on the Mody Bay Estate of the Bombay Port Trust held under a lease granted by the Bombay Port Trust dated 21st August, 1879.

DESCRIPTION.

Leasehold land on the Mody Bay Estate of the Bombay Port Trust, situate at the corner of Frere Road and Fort Street, measuring 355 5/9 square yards or thereabouts together with a four-storied house bearing Municipal A Ward No. 2835 and 4891 and Street No. 12 and 107-109 and Collector's New Survey No. 2480 and bounded on or towards the North and East by land of the Bombay Port Trust, on or towards the South by Fort Street and on or towards the West by Frere Road.

Offers must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 1st day of November, 1918. The undersigned will not be bound to accept any or the highest offers. For further particulars apply to Messrs. WADIA GHANDY & CO., Solicitors at their office at 123, Esplanade Road, Fort.

WADIA GHANDY & CO.,
Solicitors for the Vendor.

Bombay, Fort, 11th October, 1918. 2454

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr RAMJI RATANJI has agreed to sell to our client the whole of the property belonging to him described in the Schedule below.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office in the Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without regard to any claim or which notice has not been received.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land (and no other worse tenure) situate at and fronting the Dady Sett's Agiary Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 210 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 11 and 59, New Nos. 63 and 249, Old Survey No. 247 and New Survey No. 246, together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C Ward Nos. 3977 and 3979 and Street Nos. 154 and 1 and 156, which premises are bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Damodardas Ramji, on or towards the West partly by the property formerly belonging to Atmaram Rameshandra Jaykar and others but now belonging to Vajeeram Dewchand and brothers and partly by the property of Dadabhai Nusserwanji Kerawala, on or towards the North by the said Dady Sett's Agiary Street and on or towards the South by the property of Vasudev Laxmanji.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1918.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors for the Purchaser.
2620

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai OOMABAI, widow and Executrix of the Will of RAO BAHADUR GHANASHAM NILKANTH NADKARNI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has agreed to sell the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim to or upon the said property by way of mortgage, inheritance, lease, sale, gift, lien or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 54, Esplanade Road, in Fort, Bombay, in the Mercantile Bank Buildings, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived and the purchase will be compelled without regard thereto:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Port Trust Leasehold Land situate at Elphinstone Estate, in the City of Bombay at Argyle Road, together with the messuage, tenement or godowns standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 1,008 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land and Revenue under No. 3188 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward Nos. 4739 (1 and 2) and 4740, Street Nos. 73-74-A and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the North by Poona Street, on or towards the South by land leased to Damodar Khimji, on or towards the West by the said Argyle Road and on or towards the East by vacant land belonging to the Port Trustees and partly by land leased to Joshi Bhimji Hariram.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1918.

PAYNE & Co.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
2619

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE PLOT OF LAND BELONGING TO KHIMJI GOCULDAS AND OTHERS SITUATE AT GHATCOOPER.

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 549 of 1911.

Thakersey Lakhmidas ..... Plaintiff
vs.
Khimji Gocildas and Others ..... Defendants.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MR. R. D. SETHNA, Receiver appointed in the above Suit, will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of November, 1918, at 3 p.m., in his office at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, a piece of land admeasuring 8,840 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Ghatcooper and belonging to Khimji Cocildas and others and come to their share inter alia on partition with Ranchhordas Dharsey Hingwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their office at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort.

Dated this 19th day of October, 1918.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Vendors' Attorneys.
2563

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS, MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1288.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES DHOTEES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd inst., at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamraj-gully at Champagully Mulji Jetha Market by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Seth Mohanlal Harjivandas.

10 packages dhotees 8 yds No. 5403 Dhaolay Keshri.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES JAPANESE GINS.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Premji Goculdas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. F. A. Oojamsey and Co.

50 bales each 20 pcs Japanese Gins No. Asal Butak.

AUCTION SALE OF WH. SHIRTINGS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Vithaldas Chatarbhuj and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Sha Keshavlal Negindas.

1 cass 29 pcs wh. shirting No. 152.
1 case 30 pcs. wh. shirting No. 153.
121 pieces wh. shirtings No. 152.
121 pieces wh. shirtings 153.
52 pieces wh. shirtings No. 154.
50 pieces wh. shirtings No. 156.
38 pieces wh. shirtings No. 158.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd Oct. 1918.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

88, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 1409.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 BALES BLACK TWILLS, 5 BALES WHITE NAINSOOKHS AND 4 BALES WHITE SHIRTINGS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 23rd day of October, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Haji Abdulla Kazim, Esq., and on account and at the risk of the following parties:—

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Aga Hossain Hari and Co.

8 bales English Black Twills Sassoon's No. 352 each 15 pieces of 50 yards ex. s.s. "Kansas."

The above goods are lying at the Docks and will be sold on Bill of Lading.

On account and at the risk of Yahoodi A. Myer:—

5 bales English White Nainsookhs Sassoon's No. 209 each 50 pieces of 20 yards.

The above goods are lying at the Bonded Warehouse and will be sold on delivery order.

On account and at the risk of Yahoodi E. H. Elias.

4 bales White Shirtings Sassoon's No. 1100 each 100 pieces of 40 yards.

The above goods are lying at Bonded Warehouse and will be sold on delivery order.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW THURSDAY, 24TH OCTOBER, 1918, AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE ARTISTIC HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE BY WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 24th day of October, 1918, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the shop in Dean Lane, Fort, of Hummam Street, (where the kit has been removed for sale), very valuable teak and blackwood household furniture by well known makers (some pieces by Messrs. Benjamin, Roberts, Breslauer), comprising dining table, chairs, handsome sideboard, dinner wagons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, tapestry upholstered drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofa, glass door silver cabinets, Benjamin's combination hall sofas, English lady's writing tables, English cabinets, Robert's library chairs, Breslauer's music cabinet, Walnutwood Vienna palm stand, very rich fast vegetable dye drawing room carpets, sweet toned cottage piano, almost new "Underwood" typewriter, roll top office tables, made to order round corner safe, rich pictures, rich carved Blackwood furniture, almyrahs, bedroom chest of drawers, clothes and mown presses, rocking chairs, book cases, etc., etc.

The property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 13 BORAS OR BUNDLES COTTON.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 24th day of October, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Mr. Jeffer Canji's Churchi Godown, at Jamshed Bunder, near Colaba Market, Colaba, by order of Messrs. Pocha and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Hasseinbhai Mehmadi and Co., Agents for Messrs. Haji Esmail Mithoo and Sons, of Montasa, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Haji Nasir Mowji and Sons:—

13 Boras or Bundles Cotton (formerly 10 Boras) (Bundles) and, after cleaning were made up into 13 Boras or (Bundles).

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and goods taken delivery of within 4 days from the date of sale.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CONTRACTORS AND PROW MERCHANTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 7 PROWS.

Under instructions from Abdoola Mahomed Jackoh, Esq., Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 25th day of October, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at Prow Bazar, near Clover Bunder Bridge, the undermentioned 7 Prows:—

Prow No. 4137, Chandrabhan, 250 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 3848, Sowcy Salamati, 250 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 4779, Padmavanty, 150 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 3[illegible] Pathan, 200 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 2036, Jaiprasad, 200 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 4346, Futay Salam, 350 Capacity Bales.
Prow No. 4280, Mothi Laxoomi, 250 Capacity Bales.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1918.

MENESSE & CO

AUCTIONEERS.
85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY (CHAWL) AT ARTHUR ROAD, NEAR THE CHINCHPOGLI RAILWAY STATION OF THE G. I. P. RAILWAY ON THE WEST SIDE OF THE RAILWAY LINE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Surviving Transferee, under the Deed of Transfer, dated 14th July, 1917, of the 3rd mortgage, dated 18th July, 1916, and made between the Mortgagor Tayebally Hussonally of the one part and Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel of the other part, and on account and at the risk of the said Mortgagor Tayebally Hussonally and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of 3rd Mortgage of the 18th day of July, 1916, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd October, 1918, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the premises, subject to the 1st Mortgage, for Rs. 17,000 dated 11th May, 1905, and made between Moharumbai, widow of Hussonally Abdoolally and guardian of Tayebally Hussonally of the one part and Jafferbhai Rhemtoolla and Sir Ebrahim Rhemtoola of the other, and transfer of mortgage of the said 1st Mortgage for Rs. 30,461-5-9 and further charge for Rs. 5,636-10-3 dated 23rd September, 1918, and made between R. D. Sethna, Receiver in High Court, Suit No. 551 of 1911 and guardian of the property of Minor Tayebally Hussonally of the 1st part the said Sir Ebrahim Rhemtoola of the 2nd part, Mahadeo Anandjee of the 3rd part and Teherally Mahomedally Kajiji of the 4th part.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 1,212 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 730, 735, 738, 742, New No. 11999 and New Survey No. 1/3453 together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 1374, 7355 (1) and 7355 (2) and Street Nos. 255, 257 and 1 and all of which premises are situate at and on the south side of Arthur Road at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on or towards the West and North by the said Arthur Road and on or towards the South by the property of Ranji Ebrahim.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shamrao, Minocheher and Hiralal, Attorneys for the Surviving Transferee at their office at 95, Ash Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1918.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PRINCESS STREET AND MANDVI KOLIWADA.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. THIS-DAY WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m. sell by Public Auction, at Pot No. 37, Princess Street, the following two building Plots for a term of 999 years:

Lot No. 1:—A valuable building site known as Plot No. 37, Princess Street, having an area of about 641 square yards, facing Lohar Chawl St., and having a frontage of 67 feet.

Lot No. 2.—An excellent building site known as Plot No. 13, Mandvi Koliwada Estate, having a frontage of 55 feet, on Janjikar Street, and containing about 545 square yards.

This Plot will also be sold at the abovementioned place viz.: Princess Street, Plot No. 37.

For further particulars, conditions of sale, and plan of the property, apply to the Board's Land Manager, at his Office at Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in their Rooms, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort (where the kit has been removed for sale) very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Gerard Lock and Co. such as dining table, arm cushion chairs, stuffed over easy chairs, glass and crockeryware, sideboard and dumbwaiters, office tables and chairs, revolving book cases, folding card tables, crockery and bookstands, meat-safes, soil linen basket, cane sofas, and chairs, dressing and wash-hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, iron cots with mattress, cloth and gown cupboards, mirror door almyrahs, teapoys, reclining sofas, rich English carpet, table ornaments, aluminium utensils, ice box, folding screen, tin lined boxes, large green door curtain with rods, side tables, etc., etc. The property of Capt. J. Shorten, I.M.S., and others.

The property is on view.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND ARTISTIC FURNITURE.

Rare opportunity to Rajas, Princes, Nawabs, and wealthy gentlemen, to decorate Halls, Drawing Rooms, Temples, Museums and Gardens.

On Sunday, the 27th October, 1918, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5 New Queen's Road, Chowpati, next to Messrs. Hormusjee Sorabjee and Sons, the valuable furniture belonging to the estate of late Vajir Saheb Bhaudinbhoy of Junagad and Nawab Saheb Rasoolkhanjee which has been brought to Bombay for the purpose of sale consisting of Bohimian cut glass, mirror, bedsteads, and cupboards, large Bohimian glass double swings, mirror, sofas and chairs, electric hanging and table lamps, cut glass water fountains, solid silver hookas, one full sized organ, one large double pol-tent with carpet and C. large glass chandeliers, large table and wall clocks, figures, writing tables, and chairs, big wall mirrors, caskets etc., etc., too many to describe.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.,

At 2 p.m. (S.T.).

1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred vis-a-vis, in good order.

1 second hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.

1 Bay waler horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAND AT BANDRA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., Receiver appointed insuit No. 1225 of 1917 Adamjee Babooji v. Amtoobai widow and others, the following immoveable property belonging to the estate of the said deceased situate at Khari Road in Bandra will be sold by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT and Co., at their rooms No. 22 Apollo Street, Fort, on Monday the 28th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

LOT NO. 1.

KHARI ROAD PROPERTY, BANDRA.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate at Tookdi Thana Pote Tookdi Bandra Kasbe Bandra Pakhadi Khari within the boundaries of Bandra and bounded on the East by land bearing No. 3-14 and No. 145 on the West by land of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 146 and on the North by land bearing Survey No. 128.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of Messrs. Bhimji and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver at No. 50 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 23rd October, 1918.

Phone at once 2954

FOR

MILL, GIN STORES AND SIZING MATERIALS.

SPECIALISTS FOR

CHEMICALS, LUBRICANTS AND GREASE.

L. TRICUMDAS & Co.,

70, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel.—"BABULNATH."

ENQUIRIES SOLICITED.

SAVE MONEY

By Placing your wholesale and retail orders for Perfumery, Jewellery, Postcards fine artistic pictures and presentation articles with HOTCHAND MOTUMAL, Show Rooms Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, opposite Thomas Cook and Sons. Telegraphic Refined Phone 2852

BEST QUALITY FOR CHEAP PRICE

MEDICATED AND SCENTED SNUFF.

Price per 12 Tolas tin or 12 times as 1 Tola screw bottle Re. 1 only.

Liberal Commission for Agents.

SABARI STORES

Saidapet, MADRAS.

LARGE OPEN DRYING GROUNDS UNDER PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,

HAMAM STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

(8)

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Furniture, Brass Antique Ornaments, Silk Woven and Hand-painted Pictures in Frame, Chinese Bronze Ornaments, 35 Volumes of Encyclopaedia Britanica with ten volumes of new Editions, 20 Volumes of International Library of Literature by Charles Annandale Novels of Alexandra Dumas, Liquor Tantalas Frame, Spring Doors, English Fireproof Safe, Old Curious Hindu God and Brass Pots, Strong Canvas, Waterproof Hunting Swing, Etc., Etc.

The property of J. M. Macfarlane, Esq., the Superintending Engineer of British India Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, (where the furnitures have been removed for sale) the following:—

Dining table, chairs, cupboards, meatsafe, large mirror back side board, dumbwaiter, partition screen, carved wardrobe, fancy teapoys, hat-stand, cloth and gown press, revolving book case, spring doors, brass antique ornaments gods, goddesses, silk woven and hand-painted pictures, in frames, of Shakespeare, Tennyson and others, 35 volumes Encyclopaedia Britanica with the addition of 10 new volumes, 20 volumes of International Library of famous Literature, new popular Encyclopaedia by Charles Annandale, Novels of Alexandra Dumas, rich platedware liquor tantalus strong canvas waterproof hunting swing, etc., etc.

The furniture is on view.

The property of J. M. Macfarlane, Esq., the Superintending Engineer of British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURES.

Sale on MONDAY 28th October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Queen's Road No. 10, Bungalow of Major C. L. Wittekar, G.S.O. and others.

Specially Selected Pieces of Dining Table, Dining Chairs, Mirror Back Sideboard, Chesterfield Sofa, Chairs, Binocular in Solid Leather and Velvet case, Remington Typewriter, Platedware of Reed and Barton and Mappin and Webb, Sweet-toned Piano, Big English Stove, Glassware, Crockery, Refrigerator, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 27th day of October, 1918, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Queen's Road, No. 10, Bungalow of the Military Officer, Major C. L. Wittekar, G.S.O., and others, dining table, chairs, grand mirror back solid sideboard, dinner-wagon, dumbwaiter, teapoy, side tables, Chesterfield sofa, arm chairs, easy chairs, side and tiled top teapoy, show cases, cabinet by Breslau, blackwood corner cabinet, sweet-tone piano, Remington typewriter, binocular with solid leather case, lady's low chair, folding arm chairs, hatstand, Curzon chairs, English palm stand, centre table, well-known makers' electro plate, selected bedroom furniture, single and double bed of iron and brass, big English stove, seasoned wood almyrah of single and double doors, bedroom chairs, ice-box, refrigerator, etc., etc.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

The catalogue will be printed.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

Here at Last!

Commencing Saturday 26th October

AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

KAISER
KAISER
KAISER

"THE BEAST OF BERLIN".

The truly Great Picture of these greatest days in all history—the picture for which the whole world has been waiting.

IT STRIPS NAKED THE SOUL OF HISTORY'S MADDEST MURDER KING.

A blazing revelation of the absolute Truths. A picture of the secret instincts, the unholy desires of William of Hohenzollern, as known only to those immediately around him. Be sure to see ti.

NEXT WEEK

AT THE

NEW ALEXANDRA.

NEW

ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.

TO-NIGHT!

A DETECTIVE DRAMA OF ABSORBING INTEREST

THE

Footprints in the Snow

A powerful Story, showing how a clever Detective solves a most mysterious Murder Case in a very novel and ingenious manner.

ALSO SHOWING

PICTORIAL NEWS

War Office Official

AND

A RIPPING COMEDY

In 2 Parts

3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45 & 10-30.

Next Week!

A GREAT NAVAL PICTURE

"THE TORPEDOING OF THE OCEANA."

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

The Drama screened this week is brimming with Human Interest, Passion, Love and Adventure.

"A MESSENGER OF PEACE!"

(5,000 feet)

ALSO IN THE PROGRAMME:

"TOTO!"

OR

"A MAN WITHOUT A BONE!"

This Evening: 5-30, 7, 8-45, 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

Mr. CINEMA EXHIBITOR!

What guides you in your Choice of Pictures?

LET'S ANALYSE IT OUT TOGETHER.

Name?

UNIVERSAL SPECIAL FEATURE

Variety?

Somewhat perhaps, well, the Universal has got [illegible] assuredly.

Yes. You will admit Universal can give some variety when it releases half a dozen Serials, more than one hundred five-part features, Selected Jewels, Parlor Comedies like "Nestor" "Slapstick", variety like "L.K.O." and Joker, interesting pictures like the Universal Screen Magazine, known as the Reel of Knowledge and a host of other one and two reel Pictures.

Reputation?

You will naturally be prejudiced in favour of a concern, which is the largest of its kind in the world You will find Universal Pictures every day in Bombay's best Picture Palaces—Cinema Majestic and Cinema Precious.

Results?

Once tried always patronized.

Hundreds of Exhibitors say that no other concern supplies such good pictures so consistently and on that basis we ask you to prove their opinion for yourself.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—

The Universal Film Mfg., Co.,

Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE

Lessees: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 P. M.

FIRST OF THE SEASON'S BIG FILMS

'FRANK KEENAN'
'FRANK KEENAN'

in the Great American Photoplay

"Loaded Dice"
"Loaded Dice"

One of the strongest dramatic productions ever shown on the Empire screen.

"LOADED DICE"

is a drama with a

REMARKABLE PUNCH!

Its timeliness is shown by the fact that it deals with

Food Profiteering.

Two Most Beautiful Cinema Actresses

Pearl White

AND

Grace Darmond

Doing thunders and producing thrills in the Seventh Instalments of the two grand Serials

"EXPLOITS OF ELAINE"

AND

'THE SHIELDING SHADOW'

Most Terrible Events will be the order of the day New Schemings, New Conspiracies and Never to be heard of Plots

Please note that these two Serials at a time form quite an extraordinary Cinema Event.

Saturday & Sunday Prize Matinees at 3-30 & 5-15 and Nightly at 7, 8-45, & 10-30 (S.T.)

NEW ALHAMBRA

Cinema

NEW SANDHURST ROAD

Telephone No. 2417.

IMPERIAL

The Premier Picture Palace of Bombay

LAMINGTON ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

Ruth Roland

The most accomplished screen actress

IN

"SOLD FOR GOLD"

5TH DRAMA IN THE SERIES OF 8 ON

"THE PRICE OF FOLLY"

Dealing with vital questions of modern life.

ALSO ANOTHER SPLENDID DRAMA

"FAR FROM HOME"

An S.C.A.G.L. Production in 3 acts

PATHE GAZETTE

Latest

—"LET'S GO"—

Comic by Luke

LOOK OUT FOR

KIPPLING'S

—"NAULAKHA"—

The most sumptuous production of the year

produced by

PATHE

Time: 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. daily.
Matinee Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p. m
Extra show every Sunday 3-30 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Bombay's most Popular Picture Rendezvous

THE MAJESTIC

Presents to-night and during the week

A Splendid "Butterfly" feature

Money Madness

featuring Mary McLaren and

EDDIE POLO

THE IDOL OF MILLIONS.

Also the Latest Universal Screen Magazine and an two reel L.K.O. Comedy entitled "ROPED INTO SCANDAL."

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

OPENING OF SHORT SEASON BY

Howitt-Phillips Co.

with

J. Hartley Manners' latest Success

The Brilliant Comedy:

"THE HARP OF LIFE"

To-morrow at 9-30 p.m.

"THE HARP OF LIFE"

Friday at 9-30 p.m.

"THE HARP OF LIFE"

Saturday, Matinee at 5 p. m.

"THE HARP OF LIFE"

Saturday Night at 9-30

"THE HARP OF LIFE"

Cicerley Hamilton's Great Play:—

"DIANA OF DOBSONS"

Monday and Tuesday next at 9-30

In response to numerous requests Brieux's great lesson for Adults only:—

"DAMAGED GOODS"

Booking at Rose & Co.

PRICES:—Night Stalls Rs. 5, D. Circle Rs. 3, Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 15 and upwards. Matinee—Stalls Rs. 3, D. Circle and Balcony Rs. 2, Gallery Re. 1 and Boxes from Rs. 12 and upwards.

To-day, Thurday & Friday at 6-30 p.m. only

POPULAR PICTURES

Including the 5-reel Metro-play

"THE HALF-MILLION BRIBE"

Adopted from the famous American play and novel entiled "The Red House." A strange story of how a man was reformed through being brought to poverty, and of his wife's noble sacrifice—full of romance, sensation and excitement.

Popular Prices— Re 1, Ans. 8 & 4.

Box seats Rs. 2, Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

By its construction Royal Opera House is the only theatre in the East where a continuous current of cool fresh air is introduced by special electric machinery from the garden outside into the auditorium during the progress of performances, thereby eliminating the possibility of patrons breathing the foul or contaminated air.

PUBLIC GOOD—Influenza Preventive and Curative mixture will be given away to the poor daily to the extent of 400 bottles for which a charge of Re. 1-0-0 will be taken from others besides the poor for their servants' use.

THE EXCELSIOR

Lessees—The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

Next Saturday October 26th at 9-30 p. m.

Return of the Bandman Opera Co.

Maurice E. Bandman presents the

Bandman Opera Company

in a series of popular London Musical Plays

Saturday 26th October at 9-30 p. m.

The popular favourite of Bombay

"High Jinks"

Sunday Matinee at 5-30 p. m.

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Monday 28th October at 9-30 p.m.

"THE BING BOYS ARE HERE"

(Second Edition)

Tuesday 29th October at 9-30 p. m.

"CARMINETTA"

Wednesday 30th October at 9-30 p.m.

"TO-NIGHT'S THE NIGHT"

Thursday & Friday 31st Oct. and 1st Nov. at 9-30 p. m.

A Musical Tale of the East

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

PRICES AS USUAL.

BOOKING AT ROSE & Co.

EXCELSIOR

Lessees the Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

To day at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m.

The Cleverest Comedy Hit of the year.

Charlie Chaplin
Charlie Chaplin

All by himself—Just him and the terrible Animals in

1 A. M.

(The Latest Mutual Chaplin Comedy)

In 2 Reels.

NEVER SHOWN IN BOMBAY BEFORE

The only one-man picture ever produced

Mary Miles Minter
Mary Miles Minter

Dainty Damozel of Girlish Grace—Blue Eyed Fairy of the Screen

IN

"ANNIE FOR SPITE"
"ANNIE FOR SPITE"

Comedy Drama in 4 Reels.

GAUMONT GRAPHIC

The latest from Blighty in Pictures.

AMUSEMENTS.

PALACE

OF VARIETIES.

GAIETY THEATRE.

6-30 NIGHT 6-30

THE GAIETY CO. Presents

Choice Cinema Film

Containing a

POWERFUL DRAMA:

A STRIKING, INSPIRING & VIGOROUS Photo-play of a young Poet's insane passion for a worthless Woman,

"The Memoirs of a Mad Man"

(7,000 feet).

A "Jerry" Comic in the Programme.

To-Night:—7; 8-45; 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)

CINEMA

PRECIOUS

(Grant Road Tram Terminus).

Coming Next Saturday!

The most powerful Screen Version of

"SHE!"

The Masterpiece of Rider Haggard,

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,

THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses.

FLAT and TORIC

ALSO PATENTED

"KRYPTOKS"

(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from

SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.

Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.

(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Government Telegraph Office,

Fort, BOMBAY.

It goes without saying that

Baliwalla & Homi,

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road, opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road, are the

Leading Opticians of Bombay.

Enterprise and progress are their watchwords and if you are in need of anything, the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line, you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court, the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

JUDGE BY RESULTS

Read the remarkable testimonials from both medical men and the general public and see what Erectruss has done for those suffering from Functional Weakness, Exhaustion and Debility even after other remedies had failed. Erectruss is the outcome of years of study and research and Dr. Bier's Principle of "Obstructive Hyperaemia," on which it is based, is one of the wonders of medical science.

The Erectruss is a "specialist" itself in all but cost: always handy, a sure and natural cure for these diseases, yet the total cost of an Erectruss is only Re. 1-8 (plus postage, etc.), a low price indeed for such a miracle-worker. Before you forget, just sit down and write for the Free Descriptive Booklet—it may mean New Life to you. Address to ERECTRUSS (B. C.) Sole Agency BATALA (India.)

Dr. Bier's **Erectruss**

The Universal Film Manufacturing Company

INDIA BRANCH

Heera House, Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY.

PRESENTS

THE BIGGEST FEATURE OF THE CENTURY

It Will Make Your Blood Boil.

DON'T MISS IT.

A Sensational Expose of the Kaiser's Intimate Life.

The Tremendous Sensation that made London and New York Stand up and Cheer Like Mad.

SHOWING MANY HISTORICALLY TRUE INCIDENTS OF THE LIFE OF

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY THE 26TH INST. AT

New Alexandra

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

THE KAISER

We say "Don't Miss It"

because to miss it is to miss the most illuminating expose of this great enemy of mankind.

COMMENCING NEXT SATURDAY THE 26TH INST. AT

MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.

The BEAST of BERLIN

in 7 parts and every one of them filled with Blood-tingling action.

You will come to your feet Cheering when an outraged officer SMASHES THE KAISER'S FACE.

NOTE—There will be big crowds that will increase as the week progresses. Don't wait—come on the very first day—and come early in the day if you can.

German butchery and "Kultur" revealed in all their hideousness.

The bravery of a young Belgian Blacksmith in his attack upon the German General von Kluck will elicit cheers.

A PICTURE that every loyal Britisher must see.

WONDERFUL portrayal of the KAISER BY RUPERT JULIAN wonderful in dramatic action, facial expression and mental power.

Will arouse a desire to make you head for the trenches.

The Picture of an unoffending people ground into extinction beneath an iron heel—the destruction of a nation—and the result—NOT FAR OFF NOW.

If you are doubtful about our Winning the War, come and see this Picture.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

		Bales
Total Days Sales at Liverpool		2,000
,, ,, Sales on Spec & for Exp.		100
,, ,, Sales of East Indian		...
,, ,, Imports		37,000
Mid. American Spot Trading value		23.35+7
Egyptian F.G.F. sakels	29.40	Unchgd.
New York 12 noon (As known in Liverpool at closing time).	Jan. 30.35+17	
	Mar. 30.06+ 5	
	May 29.91+ 3	
New Orleans 11 o'clock	Jan. 29.44+17	
	Mar. 29.34+16	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.25—1
Nov.	21.50+2
Dec.	20.68—6
Jan.	20.25—1
Feb.	20.65—3

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	22.39+13
Nov.	21.76+28
Dec.	21.08+34
Jan.	20.58+14
Feb.	20.14+40

EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's price.
Oct.	29.40 Unchgd.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 18th.

M.G. Bengal Good	18.25	Unchgd.
,, ,, Fully Good	19.00	
,, ,, Fine	19.50	
,, No. 1 Oomra Good	20.50	
,, ,, Fully Good	21.25	
,, ,, Fine	21.75	
,, Broach Good	23.00	
,, ,, Fully Good	23.25	
,, ,, Fine	23.50	

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Tuesday, Oct. 15th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 20,00,000:—

Telegraphic Transfers:—Immediate.

Rs.		Rs.
21,000	were allotted to Calcutta	2,32,000
2,11,000	,, ,, to Bombay	
Nil	,, ,, to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/8.

,, Bombay

Min. Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay 14% above that rate in full.

Telegraphic Transfers:—Deferred.

Rs.		Rs.
7,44,000	were allotted to Calcutta	27,68,000
9,28,000	,, ,, to Bombay	
10,85,000	,, ,, to Madras	

Tenders on Calcutta at 1/5 29/32.

,, Bombay at 1/5 29/32.

Min Rate Received: Calcutta / Bombay 14% above that rate in full.

Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale: Rs. 30,00,000

Amount to be allotted next week: Rs. 30,00,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 15th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	...
,, Exports to Great Britain	14,000
,, ,, to Continent	12,000
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	13½
Demand Bills	4.75.45
Silver Commercial Bars	101½

New York, Oct. 16th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	Nil
,, Exports to Great Britain	,0004
,, ,, to Continent	10½
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	4.75.45
Demand Bills	101½
Silver Commercial Bars	

New York, Oct. 18th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	26,000
,, Exports to Great Britain	...
,, ,, to Continent	...
Futures at New York Jan.	30.35+35
,, ,, Mar.	30.15+40
,, ,, May	30.00+39
Spot Cotton at New York	32.85+30
,, ,, Orleans	31.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Jan.	29.47+32
,, ,, Mar.	28.33+28

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 14th.

Consols 2½ %	60½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	...
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	71
Government Securities 3 %	61
On London at Paris Ex. Francs	...

Liverpool, Oct. 15th.

Consols 2½ %	60½—¼
Rupee Paper 3½ % Nominal	...
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	71 Unchgd.
Government Securities 3 %	61
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	...

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 14th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£100½
4½ % 1925—1945	£96
5 % New	

London, Oct. 15th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£100½ Unchgd.
4½ % 1925—1945	£96
5 % New	

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Oct. 14th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec Sellers. 2/10½

(Telegrams of 10th, 11th and 12th not received.)

London, Oct. 15th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£133
Standard Copper G. M. B. Nominal	£122½
Hard Spelter	Nominal.

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov.-Dec. Sellers	2/10½
Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct.-Nov.	2/4½

Tone.—Firm.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

October 22.

Nominal quotations this morning were Rs. 791 for Fully Good Broach April-May, Rs. 683 for Fully Good Bengal December-January and Rs. 756 for Fine Oomras December-January. Transactions are, however, chiefly in Broach and there is little doing in the other two descriptions. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 793 for Fully Good Broach April-May, quickly advancing to Rs. 798, but later on the rate fell to Rs. 795. After touching Rs. 797/98 the price dropped to Rs. 793. Business was small, and the purchase or sale of a few hundred bales at once affected rates. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 797, and losing quotations will be found below.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little enquiry.

QUOTATIONS 5-30 P. M.

Fully good Broach	April-May	Rs. 799
Fully good Bengal	Dec.-Jan.	,, 685
Fine Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	,, 769

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 22ND OCTOBER 1918.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery:
Sawginned Dharwar					Unchgd from 18th inst.
M. G. Westerns					
M. G. Coompta					
M. G. Bagalkot					
M. G. Kadi Viramgam					
M. G. Aniar					
M. G. Mundra					
M. G. Limbdi Wadhwan					
Kala Ginned					
M. G. Athni Miraj					
M. G Broach					

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

Quotations, Oct. 22nd.

		Rs.
Fully Good M. G. Broach	April-May	795
Fine M. G. Oomras	Dec.-Jan.	780
Fully Good M. G. Bengal	,,	685

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m., on 21st October, 1918

Cotton	1,379	bales.
Wheat	10,038	Cwts.
Linseed	15,464	,,
Rape, &c	906	,,
Gingellyseed	97	,,
Poppyseed	53	,,
Groundnuts	232	,,
Castorseed	87	,,
Rice	5,615	,,
Myrabollams	2,070	,,
Cottonseed	6,118	,,
Mowraseed	Nil	
Gram	833	,,
Jowar	Nil	
Maize	Nil	
Barley	Nil	

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BULLION.

Bar Gold, Rs. 28-5-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.
D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.
Credit 3Msd/a 1/6 13/32.
D. D. on France Fr. 193.
Credit 3Msd/a Fr. 203.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 155.
60 D/st Japan Rs. 148.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 351.
D. D. on Singapore Rs. 156.
D. D. on New York Rs. 279.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates
5 per cent. War Loan 1925-47 89
5½ per cent. War Bonds 1920-22 98¼.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 94.
3½ per cent. Paper 72½.
4½ per cent. Port Trust Long Dated Due 1926. 89.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long Dated 81.
4 per cent. Municipal Long Dated 80.
4 per cent. Municipal Short Dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long Dated, 79.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 91.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary. 90½.
The following are the Bank rates.
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was steady to firm and a fair amount of business was done at improved rates both in Cotton Mill shares as well as Tata Steel shares.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,065. Swan 635. Standard 2,190. Simplex 740. Shapurji 136-4. Pearls 530. New Greats 325. Madhowji 2,160. Luxmi Cotton 1,850. Kohinoor 1,300. Kastoorchand 1,205. Ind. Malwa 315. Ind. Bleaching 157-8. Finlay 465. Fazalbhoy 730. Currimbhoy 340. Crescent 230. Colaba 1,325. Century 440. Cen. India 2,510. By. Cotton 660. By. United 867-8 By. Dyeing 1,325. Ind. Cement 320. Katni O. 245. Katni D. 1,285. Shivrajpur 35. Tata Ord. 247-8. Tata D. 1,235. Alcocks 755. By. Burma 817-8. By. Steam 365. Tata Hydro 1,205. c.d.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,055. Swan 635. Standard 2,187-8. Simplex 740. Shapurji 135. Pearls 530. New Greats 325. Madhowji 2,152-8. Luxmi Cotton 1,800. Kohinoor 1,300. Kastoorchand 1,205. Indore 310. Bleaching 155. Finlay 460. Fazalbhoy 727-8. Currimbhoy 335. Crescent 230. Colaba 1,325. Century 440. Nagpur 2,510. By. Cotton 660. By. United 867-8. By Dyeing 1,325. Katni O. 245 Katni D. 1,285. Shivrajpur 36. Tata O. 247-8. Tata D. 1,230. Alcocks 760. By. Burma 807-8. By. Steam 365. P Tramway 420. Tata Hydro 1,215.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

Bombay, Oct. 22nd.

		Total up-to-date.
War Bonds	Rs. 31 000-0 .. Rs.	5,83,375-0
Cash Certificates	,, 1,581-0 .. ,,	5,40,167-4
Total Rs.	..32,581-0 .. Rs.	11,23,542-4

The decoration of K.B.E. has been conferred on Col. Arthur Adams, Barrister, Penang.

Important Announcement FOR MILL OWNERS

The undersigned begs to draw the attention of his numerous constituents that to meet with the increasing demands of his clients, he has just opened new extensive Show Rooms at 72-76, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the new proposed premises of the Bank of Bombay, where numerous Machineries for the Spinning and the Weaving Departments, Ginning and Pressing Factories, Mechanic Shops, Wood Sawing Mills and large stocks of Stores of every description for Dockyards, Railways, Mills, Gins and Factories could be inspected with advantage, Our rates are the lowest and our goods are guaranteed of Genuine Standard qualities.

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Pulley Turning Lathes.
Radial Drilling Machines.
Middle Size Drilling Machines.
Robinson's Wood Planing Machines.
Wooden Lathes.
Derrick's Crane.
Wheel Cutting Machines.
Looms from 24" to 60" of Standard English Make.
Spinning Machineries of all descriptions.
Gins & Cotton Presses.
Complete sets of Electric Installations for 30 lights.
Diesel Oil Engine of 80 B.H.P.
Paxman's Steam Engine of 300 B.H.P.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 24.
Municipal Corporation Meeting, 3-40 p.m.
Mails for Mauritius and Reunion close at the General Post Office at 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

Palace of Varieties: Gaiety Theatre 6-30 and 10-0.
Royal Opera House: 6-30 and 10 p.m.
West-End Cinema: Charni Road, 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Empire Cinema: At 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Majestic Cinema: Girgaum, near Tram Terminus: 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 5-0, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
Precious Cinema: Lamington Road, 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30.
New Alexandra Cinema: Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
New Alambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road 3-30, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 (S. T.).

Domestic Occurrence.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

I have received a number of telegrams and letters of condolence from a number of friends and relations, on the sad bereavement of my revered father, Vajeshanker Gourishanker Oza. As I am unable to reply to all seperately, I sincerely thank all of them for the kindness and sympathy shown to me in my sad bereavement.—HARIBHAI VAJESHANKER OZA, Bhavnagar.

ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The number of patients treated at this dispensary during September was 792 of whom 92 were males, 330 females, and 370 children.

A MOTOR ACCIDENT.

Dhondu Mahadu, a servant in the employ of the B. E. S. & T. Company was oiling the shunt rails near the Lady Hardinge Hospital, when taxi No. 1042 came up driven by Joseph Martin. When the horn was sounded Dhondu moved up and he was knocked down. He suffered many abrasions, and was much shaken. Dhondu was squatting on the road, and the road was dark.

HOWITT-PHILLIPS COMPANY.

The Howitt-Phillips Company open their return season at the Royal Opera House at 9-30 to-night and ought to be welcomed back by a large audience. The play chosen for presentation is new to India. It is Mr. J. Hartley Manners' latest comedy "The Harp of Life," of which we have heard very little, save that it has been played with great success in New York. It has not yet made its appearance in London but is certain to do so before long. [illegible] demanded is said to suit the Company [illegible] and a very enjoyable entertainment [illegible] forward to.

[illegible] WEATHER.

[illegible] PRESS.)
SIMLA, Oct. 22.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Mysore, and local in south-east Madras. A few falls also occrred in south Burma, north Madras coast. The chief amounts are:—Bangalore half an inch, Masulipatam three quarters.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Lower Burma.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 22nd October 1918, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature continues above the average in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in moderate or considerable defect. Day temperature is moderately above normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in upper Sind. Day temperature is above the average except at Karachi; night temperature is in excess at Ajmer, but is in defect at Kotah and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal locally in Gujarat and Kathiawar. Day temperature is above the average except along the Kathiawar coast.

The Central Provinces.—The sky is clear and the air is generally much drier than usual. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above normal; night temperature is below the average in the south-east of the division.

The Konkan.—A light shower is reported from Karwar. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Ratnagiri. Day temperature is in excess at Karwar.

The Bombay, Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in considerable defect generally. Day temperature is slightly or moderately above the average; night temperature is lower than usual in east Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in Mysore, the north Madras coast and in Ceylon; Colombo reports 1.50 in. and Masulipatam 0.80 in. The favourable conditions noticed yesterday in the south of the Peninsula have not developed further. To the north of latitude 16 deg. N. skies are clear during the day much hotter than usual, and the air continues generally very dry and during the day much hotter than usual.

Rainfall is likely to decrease in the south of the Peninsula.

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Apply to N. M. SWAMI & Co.,
No. 44, Nambuliar St., Madras.

A JUVENILE KIDNAPPER.

BOY OF 13 CARRIES AWAY 8-YEAR OLD CHILD.

Before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-inspector Dere charged Ramnath Sitaram, a goldsmith aged thirteen, with kidnapping a child aged eight from the lawful custody of the latter's father, Vithal Anant, and with the theft of a silver waistlet worth Rs. 6 from the person of the child.

The complainant on finding his son missing on Monday afternoon informed the police, who traced the child in Hanuman Lane and brought the latter back. The child said he was buying a kite from a shop when the accused came up to him and said he would show him a larger kite in another shop. The accused took him to Dhobi Talao, and after removing the waistlet left him on the Kalbadevi Road.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to receive five stripes.

RAID ON A GAMBLERS' DEN

SEVENTEEN PERSONS CONVICTED.

Before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Acting Inspector Chimanlal charged Parbhudas Tricum, Raghuvir Shivsing and fifteen others, the first two with keeping a common gaming house and the rest with gaming therein.

As a result of certain information received Mr. Harker, Deputy Commissioner of Police, issued a warrant armed with which, Acting Inspector Chimanlal raided the place at Parsi Gully and Tailey Gully and found the accused gaming in it. The doors were broken open and all the accused were arrested.

The first accused was fined Rs. 57, the second Rs. 7, and the 15 others with fines ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10.

MILL MANAGERS WARNED.

FOR ENGAGING MINORS WITHOUT CERTIFICATES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, gave judgment in the cases in which Mr. Whitteker, Inspector of Factories, charged Mr. P. A. Baptista, Manager of the Morarji Goculdas Mills, and Mr. Guthrie, Manager of the Sassoon Mills with having employed minors without being in possession of their medical certificates.

The Magistrate held that the certificates should have been in possession not necessarily of the boys but with the mills. If there was any difficulty in getting a certificate from the mills where the boys may have worked before, the accused should have got a duplicate from the surgeon after paying the necessary charges.

The accused were warned and discharged.

A DISHONEST COOK CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Sykes charged Vishvanath Genoo, a cook, with the theft of a purse containing Rs. 23 belonging to Miss Alicia Paine.

The complainant, who resides at Apollo Street, left the purse on a piano in the sitting room. She missed the purse at 7 p.m. on Monday. Her butler then informed her that he had seen the accused remove something from his coat-pocket and put into the pocket of his trousers. She questioned the cook and wanted to have him searched which he refused to allow, whereupon she informed the police.

Miss Willard, cousin of the complainant deposed that she was assisting the complainant when the purse was missed. When the complainant went down she saw the accused throw something out of the window. She went down with the servants and found the missing purse with the money, below the window.

The accused, pleading 'not guilty', said that what he threw down from the window was some dirt only.

The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

CHURCH OF DABUL

The feast of the August Patroness of the Society of Our Lady of Piety, Dabul, was celebrated, on Sunday the 20th instant. After the religious services a general meeting of the members, subscribers and well-wishers of the Society was held in the Old Church of Dabul, presided over by the Very Revd. Mgr. L. C. Pera. The report which was read by the Secretary shows that the total receipts from all sources for the year ending 31st August 1918, amounted to Rs. 9,899-14-2½ and the expenses to Rs. 7,298-1-5, thus leaving in favour of the Society a balance of Rs. 2,601-12-9½ which raises the funds to Rs. 23,300-9-2½. In addition the Building Fund amounts to Rs. 8,670-12-8.

The following gentlemen have been duly elected office bearers for the ensuing year:—Mr. A. C. Carrasay Honorary President, Mr. R. A. S. Pinto, Honorary Vice-President, Mr. Archange P. Lobo Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. P. Braganca Honorary Vice-Secretary Mr. P. J. Gonsalves Honorary Treasurer. Mr B. Fernandes Honorary Vice-Treasurer.

THE LATE THAKORE SAHEB OF VIRPUR.

A Virpur correspondent writes:—

The Thakore Saheb Shri Suraji of Virpur has passed away at the age of 73, being on the "Gadi" for 66 years. He leaves behind him three Kumars, the eldest of whom K. S. Hamirsinhji, has been administering the State for the last 15 years and has by his frank and sympathetic attitude towards all endeared himself to all his subjects.

The late Thakore Saheb, besides, proving himself a paternal ruler, had especialized himself in medicine and philosophy. In the matter of horses and sportsmanship, he was an authority in Kathiawad.

At the commencement of the present world-war, he had placed the resources of his small State at the disposal of Government, and had been always proud of his grand son K. S. Mulrajsinhji, who has joined the Army and is in the trenches in France. His only regret was that on account of his old age, he could not himself be at the front in the service of his beloved King and Emperor.

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32 BRASS TOYS
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well coloured, highly polished, very attractive, a great amusement to children and nourishment to their memory.
26 English cut alphabets o well polished wood—Re. 1-0 0
THE PADDY SILK MANUFACTURING Co.
BENARES CITY.

THE EPIDEMIC.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT.

DEATH-RATE FOR MONDAY: 184.

The city's mortality continues to decline, the figures for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. yesterday being 23 less than those for the preceding twenty-four hours. The 184 deaths on Monday occurred as follow in the different wards: Fort ward 11, Mandvi ward 23, Bhuleshwar ward 21, Girgaum ward 14, Byculla ward 43, Parel ward 20, Mahim ward 26, railways and homeless 2 and hospitals 24. There were one attack and one death from plague, and none from small-pox or cholera.

Mortality last week.

During the week ending Saturday last, the total mortality declined to 2,151 and the death-rate to 114-19. Deducting 76 deaths among recent arrivals from the mofussil and not belonging to the city, the mortality for the week is reduced to 2,075 giving the death-rate of 110.16. The figures for the corresponding week of 1917 were mortality 629 and the death-rate 33-39; and those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1913-17) mortality 516 and the death-rate 27-39. Cholera continued absent. small-pox registered 4 attacks (all imported—3 from overseas and one from Lahore) and 1 death. Plague remained steady with one attack and one death. The number of live births registered during the week was 364 against 500 in the corresponding week of 1917 and 490 the average of the week during 1913-17.

Among different communities.

During the week ending 6 a.m. on Saturday the death-rate among the different castes per annum per thousand of population according to the census of 1911 was as follows:—

Caste.	Last week	Preceding week.
Jains	185	416
Brahmins	88	157
Lingaits	529	1,279
Bhattias	66	100
Hindus of other castes	95	190
Hindus, low caste	279	730
Musalmans	129	191
Parsis	70	101
Jews	78	167
Native Christians	134	240
Eurasians	62	173
Europeans	96	104
Bhuddhists	269	269
Other and unknown castes.	764	382

Educational Institutions.

Several educational institutions in the city, which temporarily closed some days ago on account of the epidemic, re-opened on Monday. It was understood when the schools closed that they would re-open after two or three weeks, but would again close if the epidemic was still found raging at the time. It is, therefore, surprising to find that the schools did not again close on Monday, as the city's mortality is still very high. The epidemic has no doubt subsided to a great extent during the interval, but the mortality is still nearly three times the normal and it is believed it will take some days yet before normal conditions are reached. Then, there is the danger ahead of a possibility of a recrudescence of the epidemic at the end of the next month or the beginning of December, and this belief is shared by a large number of doctors in the city. Enough has already been written about the danger run by persons crowding in large numbers when a highly-infectious epidemic like the one now raging, is on, and it is hoped the schools that re-opened this week will close for the whole period of the epidemic. Dr. Turner, the Municipal Health Officer, was the first to sound a note of warning against the danger of going to crowded places, and he should therefore have a good deal to say about the decision of the Municipal Schols Committee in refusing to close the schools under their control for a further period. A lot was said some time ago in the Corporation about the extremely insanitary condition of most of the buildings in which municipal schools are housed, and these are just the schools that should be closed for the entire period of the epidemic.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Epidemic Relief Committee of the Bombay Humanitarian League, asknowledge with thanks the receipt, of the following subscriptions for the Epidemic Relief work received till Saturday last at the office of the League. As more funds are still needed to cope with the important work they request the public to come forward to help the League with handsome donations.

The Trustees of N. M. Wadia Charities, Rs. 1,000; Mr. K. C. Mazatt, Rs. 100 cash, Rs. 500, woolen coats (100), Rs. 600; Rice Merchants' Association, Rs. 500; Messrs. Pragji Surji & Co., Rs. 500; Seth Mathuradas Vissanji Khimji, Rs. 500; Messrs. Kavasji Framji & Co., 50 blankets to the value of Rs. 520; Seth Gulabchand Devchand Javeri, Rs. 251; Seth Lallubhai Gulabchand Jhaveri, Rs. 250; Seth Madhuram Raghumal, Rs. 250; Mr. H. A. Kajiji, Rs. 250; Seth Narottam M. Goculdas, Rs. 250; Seth Gurumukhrai Sukhanand, Rs. 200; Seth Goculdas Dossa & Co., Rs. 200; Mr. J. J. Vimadalal, Rs. 200; Mr. R. D. Sethna, Rs. 200; From several jewellers through Mr. Jivraj Kothari, Rs. 149; Seth Harrisan Valji, 50 blankets to the value of Rs. 120; From several gold and silver merchants of Marwari Bazar through Mr. Jivraj Kothari, Rs. 101; Messrs. Ramji Bhagwan & Bros., Rs. 101; Seth Binodiram Balchand, Rs. 101; The Alliance Stores and Trading Co., Rs. 101; Mr. A. R. Abdul Rehman, Rs. 101; a Parsi Theosophist, Rs. 101; Mr. K. N. Leolekar, Rs. 101; Seth Chunilal Zaverchand, Rs. 100; Seth Narotamdas Bhau, Rs. 100; Seth Gulraj Ramdeo Goradia, Rs. 100; Mr. C. M. Curseiji, Rs. 100; Mr. D. S. Captain, Rs. 100; Messrs. Ahmed Hoosein & Co., Rs. 100; Messrs. Sorabji Rustomji & Co., Rs. 75; From the staff of Mr. E. Turbil, Co., Rs. 74; Mr. C. [illegible] Rs. 61; Mr. R. B. [illegible]

Indian Staff of Messrs. Mitsui Bushan Kaisha, Rs. 52; Mr. Surchand Nagindas Mehta, Rs. 51; Messrs. Maganlal Nagindas Javeri, Rs. 51; Mr. Narsilal Maneklal Javeri, Rs. 51; Seth Shankarlal Girdharlal, Rs. 51; Mr. A. B. Merchant, Rs. 51; Seth Lalji Ghelabhai & Co., Rs. 51; a Parsi Theosophist, Rs. 51; Mr. Keshavji Tulsidas, Rs. 51; Mr. Parbhudas Mulchand, Rs. 50; a Gentleman through Seth Gulabchand Devchand, Rs. 50; Mr. O. M. Nagerseth, Rs. 50; Mr. Dinanath Vishvanath Divadkar, Rs. 50; Messrs. Choksi & Co., Rs. 50; Mr. B. J. Wadia, Rs. 50; Mr. Manmohandas M. Shah, Rs. 50; J. N. V., Rs. 50; Mr. J. K. Tarachand, Rs. 50; Mr. P. A. Mhatre on behalf of Union Rs. 50; B. S. Lalkaka, Rs. 50; Mr. Lalji Jagodish 10 Blankets to the value of Rs. 45; Time-keepers, overseers, Engineering Department, City Improvement Trust, Rs. 59; Mr. Chimanlal Maganlal, Rs. 30; Mr. Lakshmichandji Ghia, Rs. 25; Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal, Rs. 25; Mr. Ranchhodbhai Kesarichand, Rs. 25; Mr. K. G. Ghoda, Rs. 25; Mr. M. K. Dalal, Rs. 25; Mr. Ramkumar Podar, Rs. 25; Mr. S. G. Savant, Rs. 25; Hon. Sir D. E. Wacha, Rs. 25; a Parsi Gentleman through Mr B. G. Horniman, Rs. 25; Mr. N. C. Sataravala, Rs. 21; A. G. G. Rs. 20; The Proprietor, Laxmi Art Ptg. Works, Rs. 15; Mr. Dayaram V. Mehta, Rs. 15; Mr. Khubchand Nagindas, Rs. 5; Mr. Devji Ramji, Rs. 5; Mr. Popatlal Panachand, Rs. 5; Mr. S. A. Kallianwala, Rs. 5; Mr. Harjiwan K. Mehta, Rs. 5; Mr. W. R. Alekar, Rs. 5; a Gentleman, Rs. 5; T. N. M. Rs. 5; Mr. G. V. Oka, Rs. 5.

Further Donations will be acknowledged in due course.

RELIEF WORK BY STUDENTS' SOCIAL UNION.

This Institution is doing useful public service at the present time at Dadar and adjoining parts. Principal Kolhatkar, the president of the Union, has with the assistance of about twenty-five volunteers organised a regular campaign. A dispensary has been opened in the Dadar English School to supply free medicines and milk. Dr. Savarkar with the help of Dr. Dadarkar, Dr. Purandare and others is treating patients. Shrimati Yamutai Bhave is doing praiseworthy work as a lady volunteer. Fuel is being supplied free to the helpless. The volunteers, who are mostly students, go from house to house enquiring after the health of the patients. The average daily number of visits paid is one hundred.

THE EPIDEMIC AT PALANPUR.

(From a Correspondent.)

PALANPUR, Oct. 18.

At present the Influenza Epidemic of a virulent type is prevalent in the town of Palanpur and playing a great havoc. The population of the town according to the census of 1911 is about 20,000 and the daily mortality from the epidemic has risen to 34 (thirty-four) on the 13th instant. Precautionary measures however have been initiated by Captain His Highness Nawab Taley Muhammed Khan Bahadur who is doing his utmost to check the spread of the epidemic and has stationed temporary dispensaries at different places in the town. Travelling dispensaries are also moving all over the town which are working under the supervision of the Chief Medical Officer of the State. It is gratifying to note that young Mahomedan and Hindu volunteers have come forward to work in cooperation for the benefit of their suffering brothers and sisters. They are working whole-heartedly at the risk of their lives and supplying medicines at the houses of patients. His Highness has arranged to distribute freely milk, canjee, tea, coffee, etc., to the sick and afflicted. They are prepared at the Volunteer Depot and taken to each and every house for distribution. Further his Highness has ordered the distribution of wheat to the value of Rs. 5,000 amongst the poor and deserving people. The opening of cheap-rate grain shops is under consideration.

INFLUENZA EXPERIENCES AT DHULIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—You have done a great service to the Indian public by commenting upon the supineness of both the Local and Imperial Governments in respect of their taking any action in dealing with the Influenza epidemic effectively. However, it is a gratifying feature of the present patriotic times that private medical practitioners, administering English and native drugs, are doing their level best to help the poor and the needy. The Pranirakshaka Sanstha, Dhulia, is a philanthropic institution, which has recently opened a free Ayurvedic dispensary here. Before the epidemic, the average daily attendance at the dispensary was about 75, but now it has gone up to above 500. The learned and kind-hearted physician in charge of the dispensary has found out an effective prescription of native drugs for influenza and its after effects and hundreds of poor and helpless patients have found relief at the worthy physician's hands. The attendance at the dispensary has even surpassed that at the Civil Hospital. The Sanstha provides gratis a copy of the prescription to any enquiring and needy person.

Will Local Governments, that have denounced this system as unscientific, be pleased to look to its effectiveness and usefulness at several centres and at the same time be kind enough to note the incapacity of foreign drugs to cope with the epidemic?—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Dhulia, October 19.

SECOND STUDENTS' CONVENTION.

The provisional hon. secretary of the reception committee of the second convention of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation to be held in Poona writes that Sir Rabindranath Tagore, who has been elected by a majority of votes has been written to to accept the presidentship of the Convention but his reply has not yet been received. The Reception Committee will meet on the 14th of November 1918 to elect its officer bearers and to fix the dates of the Convention.

Applications for war bonds through the Post Office received up to the 5th October 1918 in Calcutta number 9,09,90,984 for a total value of Rs. 1,94,26,775.

The Indian Mails with dates of and up to 4th September (Overland) were delivered [illegible] Bombay [illegible] Mail is to begin shortly in charge of [illegible] executive engineers. The

GUJARAT NOTES.

AN AHMEDABAD MEETING.

(From a Correspondent.)

A meeting of the managing committee of the Gujarat Sabha was held on Friday last at Ahmedabad. The business transacted at the meeting consisted in the appointment of Mr. Vallabhbhai J. Patel and Mr. Indulal Kanaiyalal Aaqnik on the committee to investigate into the distress due to famine. Resolutions were passed regarding the urgency of convening a general meeting of the citizens of Ahmedabad to protest against the additional contribution of 6½ crores of rupees promised on behalf of India and against the embargo on the Congress Deputation. It was also decided to inform the non-official members of the Bombay Council who are to meet on the 21st instant to conduct deliberations regarding the "reserved" and "transferred" subjects that in a politically advanced Presidency like Bombay, no subjects should be "reserved."

INCONVENIENT QUESTIONS.

At a meeting of the representative assembly of the Baroda State held on October 10th and presided over by the Dewan, several important issues were raised, the replies being more or less of a piece with those vouchsafed in the Government Legislative Councils. Thus, one member moved a resolution to the effect that a commission should be appointed to inquire into the increasing expenditure in the State. The resolution was lost. Another question related to the circular preventing the servants and pensioners of the State from taking part in political meetings. In reply, the Dewan of Baroda told the member that the circular was an old one and that unless he withdrew his motion he (the Dewan) would be obliged to use the power vested in him to stop such discussions. Being thus advised, the member withdrew his motion.

INFLUENZA AT SURAT.

The epidemic of influenza has spread panic in Surat and the mortality is daily mounting up. The following table speaks for itself:—

	Deaths from Influenza.	Total Deaths.
Oct. 6th	44	68
Oct. 7th	51	65
Oct. 8th	54	71
Oct. 9th	54	74
Oct. 10th	45	64
Oct. 11th	58	102
Oct. 12th	53	70

ANOTHER VICTIM OF PRESS ACT.

SECURITY OF A BEHAR PRESS FORFEITED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The Government of Behar has passed orders declaring the security deposits of Rs. 500 of the "Ratnakar" Press of Muzaffarpur forfeited for printing a leaflet in Hindi called "Ma Ki Pukar" (the call of the Mother) which was considered as likely to excite disaffection towards Government.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 22.

Jute shares ruled quiet but steady without much inquiry but with prices on the whole well maintained. Kamarhatty, in which the bulk of business took place, showed a hardening tendency. Coal shares attracted more attention with a fair amount of inquiry and a larger volume of business was reported. Miscellaneous section did not attract much attention. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Borrea 26, Burra Dhemo 14-8, Deoghur 17-8, Equitable 46-4, Chasick 23-8 s.l., Hapjan 13-8, Jaimty Central 25-12, Kasta 17, New Beerbhoom 61, North Kajora 1-12 p., Phularitand 14-10, South Govindpur 12, Teetulmuri 19.

Jute:—Alexandria (pref) 165, Fort William (ord) 317, Kamarhatty (ord) 552, Kelvin (ord) 643-8, Lansdowne (ord) 339, Reliance (ord) 39.

Miscellaneous:—Britannia Brass 13-8, Reliance Fire Brick and Pottery 22, Tata Bank annas 8 prem.

Tea:—Chenga River 10-4.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 74 to 74-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 74-6 to 74-8.

STOCKS OF SALT IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

The local Government have just published a press communique on the subject of the stock and consumption of salt in the Presidency in order to allay anxiety regarding the supplies of salt in the near future. It says:—The total quantity of salt produced from 1st January to 20th September 1918 amounted to 15,183,354 maunds as compared with 11,104,012 maunds average output for previous war years. The output of 1918 exceeds the highest previous record, which was that of the year 1912, by 1,996,889 maunds. The total quantity in stock on 20th September amounted to 11,341,085 maunds, in addition to which there was a quantity estimated at 999,775 maunds yet to be brought into store. The average consumption in the Presidency in the year is 10,263,762 maunds. The stock in hand should last approximately for 14 months provided that large quantities of salt are not sent out of the Presidency. The crop of 1918 may be expected to be ready for sale in April next and an area of 20,000 acres will be under cultivation in that year as against 12,000 acres before the war. There is thus no reason to apprehend any scarcity in the future.

A Karachi message says:—

The work of completing the double lines of the North-Western Railway between Bolari and Kotri is to begin shortly in charge of [illegible] executive engineers. The

POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

GRIEVANCES OF CLERKS.

We have received for publication the following copy of a telegram issued over the signatures of 378 clerks of the office of the Deputy Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, Delhi, to his Excellency the Viceroy, Simla:—

"Dated, 24th July.—In connection with war relief Local Government have not yet sanctioned any relief. The irresistible onslaught of high prices rising tremendously in clothing and food-grains is telling upon us perilously. Families are starving on scanty subsistence. Your Excellency may recognise the gravity of our condition growing distressfully exasperating and stretch your protecting arm to these 400 souls badly underpaid and overworked:—Clerks, D. A. G. P. T. Office."

The following petition was sent on 9th October 1918, in confirmation of the above:—"The signatories to this telegram further crave leave to implore his Excellency that he shall have the heart to mete out justice to the legitimate grievances complained of in their memorials of November, 1917 and subsequent telegrams February 25th, March 13th and May 31st and pray to allow them to know why they were not so kindly looked after, as their fellows in the Secretariat, who despite drawing appreciable salaries have been allowed various allowances to meet the abnormal conditions created by the war, while the duties and responsibilities both of them owe to their respective services and the obligations due to their parents, their wives and children and to society at large, involve practically similar amount of labour and expenses, which the signatories find it absolutely out of their power to meet and fulfil under the force of the present circumstances."

NO COOPERATION WITH REFORM COMMITTEES

A NON-BRAHMIN RESOLUTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

An extraordinary session of the South Indian Non-Brahmin Confederation was held to-day at the "Justice" Office, Rao Bahadur P. Theagaroya Chettiar presiding.

The President in the course of a lengthy address dwelt on the Constitutional Reforms and said that far from helping Indian unification and growth of Indian nationhood, such as Mr. Montagu and Lord Chelmsford contemplate, their reforms would perpetuate and intensify the existing spirit of exclusiveness and antagonism, if Non-Brahmin communities are not enabled at the very start to have their voice heard effectively in the councils of Government, so that the continuity of the present all-round progress may be ensured. For these reasons, then, we ask for reforms adopted to the conditions of the country and for communal representation through communal electorates. Continuing the President observed "the only manner in which the demands of the situation can be met and purpose of representative and responsible government fulfilled is by giving to non-Brahmin the right of separate representation through separate electorates."

Continuing, Rao Bahadur Chettiar said: "We non-Brahmins shall have nothing to do with either the Franchise Committee or the Transferred and Reserved Subjects Committee, upon neither of which has a recognised representative of our interests being put." With regard to the franchise question, he said "We want communal representation through communal electorates and with nothing short of it shall we be satisfied. Again, as in all civilised countries, franchise must be principally based on property and taxpaying qualification."

Mr. Chettiar suggested the sending of few of their best, ablest, and most eloquent men to join Dr. Nair in England in order to carry on their work there more vigorously.

A number of resolutions were passed in the afternoon sitting of the confederation, the first resolution expressed unswerving loyalty to the Crown and joy at the recent successes of the Allies on all fronts and prayed for a speedy and triumphant termination of the war.

The second resolution stated that any scheme of constitutional reform which does not provide for separate representation through communal electorates of non-Brahmin classes will arrest progress and irretrievably injure the interests of those classes which form the vast bulk of the population besides effectively undermining British rule which is so essential to India's welfare and for that reason the Confederation does not consider it necessary to express any opinion at present on the proposed scheme of reforms.

The next resolution expressed emphatic protest against the present constitution of the Franchise Committee, most likely in the absence of Indian members representing the claims of the non-Brahmins to induce the Committee to accept their own proposals in the matter of creating electorates and also expressed indignation at the indifference of the Government of India to numerous protests against the inclusion in the Franchise Committee of men who are expected to support the Viceroy and the Secretary of State in their avowed opposition to the grant of communal electorates to non-Brahmins and viewed the nomination of Mr. Srinivasa Sastri to the Franchise Committee as open encouragement to the form of political agitation which has for its ultimate object re-establishment of political Brahmin supremacy detrimental to the advancement of non-Brahmin communities and maintenance of British character of administration.

In the next resolution the Confederation resolved that all self-respecting non-Brahmins should decline to co-operate with the Reform Committees unless one or more non-Brahmin members representing the views of the South Indian Liberal Federation are appointed to each of the committees.

Among other resolutions was one expressing gratitude of non-Brahmins of Southern India to Dr. Nair for his self-sacrificing labours on their behalf and another supporting Dr. T. M. Nair and Rao Bahadur Theagaroya Chettiar in their advocacy of non-Brahmin claims. Confederation also resolved to send deputation of non-Brahmins to England to support Dr. Nair and supported the Intercaste Marriage Bill introduced in the Imperial Council by Mr. [illegible]

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ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. GLEANE.—Under Mr. Asquith as Premier, Mr. Lloyd George held the following offices:—Chancellor of the Exchequer 1908-15; Minister of Munitions 1915-16; Secretary of State for War 1916.

C. D. D'SOUZA.—The matter is receiving our attention.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, 23rd October, 1918.

DEFIANT AND MENDACIOUS

Germany has replied to President Wilson, but professes to be unaware of the actual meaning of President Wilson's previous demands. It would seem that the Germans are hopeful of bringing the President of the United States to a "discussion" by offering arguments and interpretations about the terms he laid down in his last two notes. The reply consists of three parts: The first relates to the conditions of an armistice, the second is an impudent denial of the atrocities of which Germany has undoubtedly been guilty, and the third is a brief thesis on the titles of the German Government to speak on behalf of the German people. There is deliberate vagueness regarding the question of armistice, while the Allies, needless to say, are not in the mood to waste time debating the implicit assumptions and casuistries of the German reply. The meaning of the first part is so vague that it is difficult to reproduce or paraphrase it in different words. It runs in this wise:—

"In accepting the proposal for evacuation of occupied territories the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and conditions of armistice should be left to the judgment of military advisers, and the actual standard of power on both sides of the field must form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing that standard. The German Government suggests to the President that an opportunity should be arranged of fixing the details. It trusts that the President will approve of no demand irreconcileable with the honour of the German people and with opening the way to a peace of justice."

We may interpret the first sentence any way we like, either as Germany's adherence to the proposal of a mixed commissoin or as a partial compliance with President Wilson's demand about evacuation. Said Dr. Wilson, "It must be clearly understood that the process of evacuation and conditions of an armistice are matters which must be left to the judgment and advice of the *military advisers of the Government of the United States and Allied Governments*, and the President feels it his duty to say that no arrangement can be accepted by the Government of the United States which does not provide absolutely satisfactory safeguards and guarantees of the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the armies of the United States and the Allies in the field." These being the conditions enunciated by Dr. Wilson, the declaration of the German Government should be compared with the President's words to test its adequacy. The German Note speaks of the "judgment of military advisers" as a decisive consideration in settling the process of evacuation. But whose military advisers? Does Germany accept that those conditions should be dictated by the military advisers of the United States and her Allies? When the demand of evacuation was accepted, Dr. Solf spoke of a mixed commission as essential for regulating the evacuation. Does Germany recede from the demand of a *mixed* commission and leave all to the judgment of the Allies? The text of the German Note, not only does not explicitly say so, but countenances the assumption that the enemy still sticks to the demand of a joint authority for regulating the process of the retreat. Till Germany openly says that the evacuation of Allied territory should be conducted at the behest of the *Allied* military advisers and no one else, the door to negotiation should be regarded as closed. Secondly, President Wilson demanded guarantees for the maintenance of the present military supremacy of the Allies. It meant, among other things, that the superiority of the Allied armies should be preserved, and that no internal re-equipment of German armies should be allowed to disturb the standard of superiority. The safest material guarantee is, of course, surrender. Anyway Germany's present "assumption" that it should depend on "the actual standard of power on both sides" is impossible. Is Germany haggling to secure time in order to accomplish as much of the evacuation as possible, according to her own pleasure? Lastly, President Wilson cannot be called upon to refrain from making demands irreconcileable with the "honour of the German people." Well, the results of victory would be almost wholly lost, if Kaiserism and all the abject ambitions which it denotes are not broken before peace.

The second part of the Note is a flat denial of German atrocities on land and sea. It is nothing less than incredible impudence for Germany,—the home of pirates, assassins, ravishers, vandals and breakers of all chivalry and law,—to claim innocence after the red record of shame which stands against her after four and a half years of war. The third part of the Note is a contention that the German Government is constitutional, and has ceased to be autocratic. It is alleged to represent the will of the people; at any rate in the desire for peace, we may assume that the people of Germany are truly represented in the appeals for peace. But there is no *appeal* as such yet. It will be remembered that three days ago a reply was formulated; but it was not sent, since at the last moment there was dissension over the terms of the reply. That fact is significant. For there is still a party in Germany proud and Prussian enough in its spirit, hindering the people from taking the inevitable step,—namely, *suing* for peace. The German Peace Note is impudent and contentious. The way to peace does not lie in such tactics. Victory will have to be won, it seems, by force of arms, and peace through Allied triumphs.

THE LESSON OF THE EPIDEMIC.

After a protracted debate lasting two sittings the Corporation has passed a resolution asking the President "to approach Government with a request that they will be so good as to appoint a committee of scientific and medical men to enquire into the nature and causes of the recent 'Influenza' epidemic and to suggest remedies with special reference to the conditions prevailing in the City of Bombay and to inform that the Corporation will be glad to cooperate." For our own part, we think the Corporation would have been better advised in accepting the original proposal of Dr. Sukhia which, besides being practically identical with this resolution, called for a specific report from the Municipal Commissioner on certain important matters which cannot be ignored in any consideration of the question on the immediate and satisfactory solution of which the health of the City and through it of the country largely depends. Not that even Dr. Sukhia's proposal was altogether adequate in its scope. And we do not attach any importance to a bacteriological investigation which would only lead to the confusion that usually results from research of this character. Bacteria are the red herrings of medical research. As we have pointed out on several occasions, whatever the epidemics that may ravage Bombay and whatever the origin of these epidemics, the sanitary conditions of the City itself are, in spite of remarkable improvements in several directions, so primitive and unsatisfactory as to make fruitful soil for the seeds of all sorts of diseases. The causes of this unfortunate state of things are not difficult to find. They are to be seen in the hopeless lack of co-ordination between the Municipality and the various local authorities, such as the Improvement Trust, the Port Trust and the Military, and last but not least, the Government itself; in the reckless and wasteful operations of the Improvement Trust which are largely responsible for the rise of land values and rents and the lack of proper living accommodation for an increasing section of the City's dishoused and distracted population; and in the soulless municipal administration carried on by a Civilian nominated by Government and guided by a Corporation which, though proud of being the "model institution" of its kind in the country, ironically enough represents only the Government, the landlords and a handful of plutocrats and is entirely irresponsible and infrequently irresponsive to the opinion of over ninety per cent. of the City's population.

The result of all this has been, perhaps not unnaturally, that this City, like all things superficially beautiful, hides within itself dreadful depths of disease, dirt and degradation. And to such a pass must come all cities where money is regarded as more valuable than life and where the rich enjoy, out of all proportion to their financial contributions, the chief fruits of municipal administration for the maintenance of which the bulk of the funds are provided by the poor. Thus at bottom the root remedy for the conditions of the City, which, as Sir Dinshaw Petit said, would not be tolerated even in a third-rate city in Europe, is a municipal administration amenable to and malleable by the general will of the population and not dependent on the whims of the executive and the amiable platitudes of a self-satisfied plutocracy. Which means, in short, that the constitution of the Corporation must be radically overhauled, making it the thoroughly democratic body that it should be and its methods of administration correspondingly amended. That, however, is a large question to which we shall recur at a very early date. Meanwhile, the supreme preoccupation should be to see that the epidemic is effectually controlled and, above all, that we are fully prepared to meet, if not to prevent, its recrudescence which, according to expert opinion, would seem to be imminent. We trust that the whole City will, in this matter, act upto the wisdom of the old adage "to be forewarned is to be forearmed." That the City may equip itself thoroughly and efficiently in order to cope with the epidemic when it breaks up again much more satisfactorily than has been possible during the current and the last outbreaks, it may be as well to bear in mind an all-important consideration. The epidemic is, or has been, a universal one. But no one will have failed to note that the mortality rate due to it has been disproportionately higher in Bombay and other parts of this country than in other civilized countries, where the outbreaks have, again, been checked in a much shorter period. Why should this be so? During the Corporation debates this state of things was attributed to the mal-nutrition and scanty clothing of the poor by one speaker, to the woeful lack of hospital accommodation by another, to slums by a third, while a fourth one thought that the poverty of the people was the real cause of the epidemic, reminding us of the profound observation of Bernard Shaw that what is wrong with the poor is their poverty.

Now, there can be no doubt that all the several causes mentioned have been determining factors. But it would be idle and dangerous to overlook the fact that after all the health of City depends primarily on its sanitary organization and its municipal administration and vigilance. And no one will deny that in both these respects Bombay, not to mention other Indian cities, much less rural areas, is hopelessly and scandalously behind. The Municipal authorities of the City had due warning during the comparatively milder outbreak of the epidemic in June and July. Did they profit by that warning? Far from that being so, the virulence of the epidemic in September found them as well as the bulk of the population in a state of utter helplessness. Fortunately, the latent spirit of civic patriotism came to the City's rescue in its hour of sore need and since then nothing that human devotion could do has been spared, alike by the several voluntary organisations and the Municipal authorities. Dr. Dadachanji said that in his life he never remembered the Municipal authorities taking such prompt measures to alleviate the sufferings of the people as on the present occasion. This tribute we fully and readily endorse. Out of every evil comes some good. And we trust that the Municipal authorities will permanently take to heart the lesson of the suffering and sorrow that this fell epidemic has entailed and will bear in mind that service to the people can best be rendered by those who go to them as fellow human beings with sympathy and courtesy and not as the patrons or petty tyrants that Municipal executive officers have in the past been apt to be. The lesson of the epidemic is—cooperation. With perfect mutual understanding and cooperative endeavour between the citizens and the City's executive, there is no menace to the lives of its children, its women and its men that cannot be overcome.

Notes of the Day.

Magistrates and Their Salaries.

An example of the dilatory procedure which is so often displayed by Governments in parting with money which has already been sanctioned and voted is afforded by the inexplicable delay of the Government of Bombay in paying to the Presidency Magistrates the increase in their salaries which was provided for in the last Budget. Although these increments to a body of officials, who even on the increased scale are none too well paid, having regard to the responsible character of their work, was formally signed, sealed and settled when the Budget was finally passed in June last and it is now nearly the end of October, we understand that the expectant Solons are still in a state of expectancy. This delay is really scandalous. It inflicts a double grievance—first on the worthy Magistrates who are treated with such scant respect and deprived for so long of their lawful dues, and second on the public who are anxiously looking forward to the better law and more merciful justice, which of course will be meted out in proportion to the increase of emoluments. Jesting apart, however, the Government have no excuse for this long delay and we trust the matter will be put right forthwith.

The New President of the Poona Municipality.

We congratulate both Mr. N. C. Kelkar and the Poona citizens on the former's election to the presidentship of the Poona Municipality. At a time when the bureaucracy is watching with eagle eyes our municipal administration and at a time when slight defaults are likely to be made much of, we should have our best men in the municipalities. Mr. Kelkar is well-known all over India as an able and level-headed national worker, and we have no doubt he will fill with honour and dignity the new position to which he has been called by the Poona citizens. It is time also for the Bombay Government to withdraw its ban against Mr. Kelkar so far as legislative elections are concerned. A prominent leader like Mr. Kelkar, who is unanimously elected as President of the Poona Municipality should not be kept out of the Legislative Council by Government interference. Or rather Mr. Kelkar himself may try his chance next time the elections begin. Personally we have no reason to think that a person prohibited by Government once loses his right for ever. The prohibition is only for the election concerned. Possibly the present Government may take quite a different view of the whole question.

Commissions to Indians.

"Truth" has some delightful comments on the question of commissions to Indians. It does not attach any value whatsoever to the opposition of the military caste to the proposal. It is surprised that Mr. Montagu should have taken the trouble to consult the Military members of the Army Council. As for the questionable complaint that Indians are not fitted for military command, it rightly replies "we have never tried to make them so". It wants Indians to grow up on their own lines, strong, healthy and erect. One of the future aims of the Government of India should be, as it plainly indicates, to train young Indians of the upper classes to habits of obedience and command, for the two should go together. "The Army is the best school for the purpose". While on the subject, we cannot but once again point out to the Bombay Government the extreme dissatisfaction felt at the non-admission of a single person from Bombay in the Cadet School. We trust some honourable member will interpellate Government on the point and get out the facts. Why is Bombay treated so left-handedly? Is it due to the Government of India or to the local Government that we enjoy the unique honour of not sending anybody to the Cadet School?

"We Need India for our Trade."

The other day we referred to Lord Islington's uncalled for advice to leave our trade and industries in the hands of the Secretary of State-in-Council. The "honest" comments of the "Saturday Review" will be helpful in realising the situation better. Reviewing Mr. Prothero's Elementary History of India, the "Saturday Review" says:—

"The year before war one-tenth of the value of all our over-seas trade was with India. Can we afford to risk that—with the needs for increased revenue from trade to meet our war-debts? Let us be honest with ourselves: we need India for trade. Le us realise that having won our position by the sword, we have been compelled to maintain it by the sheathed sword to save India and ourselves from the perils of racial and religious wars. Let us beware of our habitual vice of sloppy self-deception which fosters the idea of Home Rule for India. We can so easily undermine our position, bring ruin on the country we are in honour bound to protect, and in our own interests bound to retain for the purpose of commerce".

It would have been naked and revolting selfishnesses to talk only of British trade interests and so the "Saturday Review" has dragged in "racial and religious wars", the familiar and time-dishonoured plea of all reactionaries. The real object of the writer is quite clear. Nay he has been good enough to blurt out what most others conceal as a matter of policy. He and his class want India for British trade and do not want to lose their vantage ground on any account. What a cheering prospect for India! The "Review" has not hesitated even to rattle its sword, quite ridiculously.

An Exploded Theory.

Let us be also honest with ourselves. We need India primarily and secondarily for her own good. If incidentally British commerce profits, we have no objection. But let it be clearly understood that Indian affairs cannot be run with a view exclusively or even primarily to serving the interests of British commerce. That is probably why Lord Islington wants to vet fiscal autonomy under a plausible excuse but that is also why we want it. As for the contention of the "Review" that India was won by the sword, we have neither the time nor the patience to deal with this exploded and historically absurd myth. The "Saturday Review" either does not know or has conveniently forgotten what Lord Curzon has said on this subject. But even granting that it is true, what does it signify? Supposing India has been won by the sword and that it is maintained by the sword, does it entitle England to exploit India for England's benefit? It is a pity that the journal has not yet realised, after four years of the War for Freedom, that the cl[illegible] of the theory of conquest has pas[illegible] Its crude and offensive metho[illegible] it are however a signific[illegible] England came by India [illegible] interesting question. [illegible] came by it, India m[illegible] governed not in British but in Indian interests. This has been admitted as a fundamental principle among others by Mr. Montagu and that explains the wrath of the "Review" whenever it hears of Mr. Montagu.

War Economy!

One of the ills to which a newspaper office is heir,—and nowhere more so, we fancy, than in India—is the limitless variety of the stationery with which correspondents help to fill one's letter-boxes—and waste-paper baskets. Not so long ago we had occasion to comment on the gratuitously grand envelope, regard being had to the times, affected by a member of the Bombay Government. Since then the pendulum has swung in the opposite direction. Quite the most execrable envelope which our mail bags have recently yielded has been a brand which regularly comes marked "O. H. M. S." on the top and rubber-stamped "Office of the Military Secretary to the Governor of Bombay" at the bottom left-hand corner. It must have been invented in the Bombay Castle, for it is unlike any envelope that even we have seen. Not the least of its pleasing features is that, unlike the rest of its species, it is apparently not invested with a dose of original gum and, in consequence, both the flaps have to be glued down with the aid, seemingly, of a bottle of "Gloy" per envelope. Every paper-cutter and pen-knife in the office having failed to do its duty, we are thinking of obtaining one made to order which shall have the point of a needle combined with the edge of a razor, for thus alone would it be possible to discover a loop-hole in the armour of the official communication!

Another Example.

That is one example of official war economy. A second one, also kindly placed at our disposal, is no less striking. Printed on a whole sheet of thick, admirably glazed foolscap paper the following message reached us:

List of business to be brought forward at a meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Bombay to be held in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Wednesday, the 6th November 1918, at 12 noon.

I.—Questions and Answers.—

(The list of Questions and Answers will be printed and laid on the Council Table).

II.—Bills.—

1. A Bill to provide for the control of dealings in cotton in the presidency of Bombay (Bill No. IX of 1918)—First Reading.

R. B. MILNE.
Secretary to the Legislative Council, of the Governor of Bombay.

Bombay, 18th October, 1918.

The joke is that even as printed at the "Government Central Press" the communication does not take up more than about one-fourth of the sheet of foolscap, leaving an attractive expanse of white parchment for us to write a "Note" on! Both the specimens of war time stationery are on view in the "Chronicle" museum of official curiosities.

GERMAN REPLY TO WILSON.

GUARANTEES FOR BALANCE OF POWER.

PASSENGER SHIPS NOT MORE TO BE SUNK.

DEMOCRATISATION OF CONSTITUTION.

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 2-50 p.m., Oct. 22.

A wireless German official statement says, Germany's reply to President Wilson is as follows:—

"In accepting the proposal for evacuation of occupied territories the German Government has started from the assumption that the procedure of this evacuation and conditions of armistice should be left to the judgment of the military advisers and the actual standard of power on both sides of the field must form the basis of arrangements safeguarding and guaranteeing that standard. The German Government suggests to the President that an opportunity should be arranged of fixing the details. It trusts that the President will approve of no demand irreconcileable with the honour of the German people and with opening the way to a peace of justice.

The German Government protests against the reproach of illegal and inhumane actions made against German land and sea forces and thus against the German people. For covering a retreat, destructions will always be necessary and are in so far admitted by international law. German troops under strictest instruction spare private property and exercise care for the population to the best of their ability. Where transgressions occur in spite of these instructions, the guilty are punished.

The German Government further denies that the navy in sinking ships has ever purposely destroyed life-boats with passengers. The Government proposes regarding these charges that the facts be cleared up by neutral commissions. In order to avoid anything hampering the work of peace, the German Government has despatched orders to all submarine commanders precluding torpedoing passenger ships without, however, for technical reasons being able to guarantee that the orders reach every single submarine at sea before its return.

As a fundamental condition of peace the President prescribes, the destruction of every arbitrary power that can separately, secretly and of its own single choice disturb the peace of the world. To this the German Government replies that hitherto the representation of the people in the German Empire has not been endowed with influence on the formation of Government. The Constitution did not provide for concurrence of representatives of the people in decisions regarding peace and war. These conditions have just now undergone a fundamental change. A new government has been formed in complete accordance with the wishes (principle?) of representation of the people, based on universal secret direct franchise. The leaders of great parties of the Reichstag are members of this Government. In future, no Government can take or continue in office without possessing the confidence of the majority of the Reichstag.

The responsibility of the Chancellor of the Empire to representatives of the people is being legally developed and safeguarded. The first act of the new Government has been to lay before the Reichstag a bill to alter the constitution of the Empire in order to require the consent of representatives of the people for decisions in war and peace. The permanence of the new system is, however, guaranteed not only by constitutional safeguards but also by the unshakeable determination of the German people, whose vast majority stands behind those reforms and demands their energetic continuance.

The President's question as to with whom he and the Governments associated against Germany are dealing is, therefore, answered in a clear and unequivocal manner by the statement that the offer of peace and an armistice emanates from a Government which is free from any arbitrary or irresponsible influence and which is supported by the approval of the overwhelming majority of the German people.

(Sd.) SOLF,
Berlin, Oct. 20."

"BADLY COMOUFLAGED INSINCERITY."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 22.

Authoritative circles regard the German reply as "not business but merely argumentative protestation" designed to cover the absence of a reply. A high official described the Note as "badly camouflaged insincerity." It is pointed out that Germany is proceeding on the assumption that President Wilson merely demanded evacuation of occupied territories, whereas this is false. Furthermore the naval questions require to be cleared up. It should be noted that the principle of the freedom of seas as interpreted by Germany is wholly unacceptable to Great Britain.

APPROCHING VICTORY.

"MUST BE COMPLETE AND DECISIVE."

HIS MAJESTY'S MESSAGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Oct. 22.

Addressing the delegates to the Inter-Parliamentary Conference at Buckingham Palace, the King said:

"Victory is within our reach and we are all agreed that it must be complete and decisive."

HARDEN'S PLAIN SPEAKING.

"KAISER MUST SHOULDER CROSS OF PEACE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Oct. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—Maximilian Harden, addressing several thousand people in Berlin, declared that the Kaiser must shoulder, the cross of seeking peace based on enemy military superiority and must thereafter be shorn of his despotic powers.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S DECREE.

COMPLETE ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE OF HUNGARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—A telegram from Budapest says the Emperor will shortly announce complete economic independence of Hungary, who will have her own army, diplomatic service, etc. The dynastic union with Austria will continue.

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

"A PIECE OF DIPLOMATIC HUCKSTERING."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 22.

Commenting on Germany's reply to President Wilson, "THE DAILY CHRONICLE" says:—"The reply is obviously inacceptable. The suggestion that amristice should be based on *status quo* does not lack impudence. The only terms we can offer must correspond to the certainty of our victory. The Note seems to be a piece of diplomatic huckstering, marking a stage in the path of surrender."

"THE DAILY NEWS", questioning whether Germany is only playing for time, says:—"Guarantees demanded by the Allies' Military and Naval authories would furnish a practical test of Germany's sincerity and power of her military rulers."

"THE MORNING POST":—"These ravishers, despoilers torturers, pirates and breakers of covenants have extraordinary impudence to protest against the charge of illegality and inhumanity and brazenly propose a Court of Enquiry. The Allies can see business through themselves.

"THE DAILY TELEGRAPH":—"The studious vagueness of the Note shows that Germany desires us to go on talking. We demand definite acts like the abandonment of fortresses and surrender of warships. It is time an end was put to negotiations, which must be resultless so long as Germany is in her present mood."

"THE DAILY EXPRSS":—"Germany has tacitly admitted defeat. It is for the Allies to discover whether her desire for peace is strong enough to impel her to pay the Allies' price."

"The Daily Mail" says: This is no reply at all. Diplomacy has seldom had to deal with such a puerile and incoherent missive. Germany can prove her sincerity by sending a parlementaire with white flag to Marshal Foch and General Wemyss.

"The Times" says: The Document is a monument of insincerity makebelieve and deliberate untruth. It will not change conditions which the United States and her Allies are inexorably determined to impose.

RESOLUTION IN U. S. CONGRESS.

NO FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS BEFORE UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Oct. 22.

WASHINGTON.—After the publication of the German reply, Mr. Poindexter, Republican, introduced a joint resolution proposing that Congress should forbid further negotiations by the United States with Germany until the German military forces surrendered unconditionally.

SUBMARINISM AGAIN.

ANOTHER IRISH STEAMER TORPEDOED.

THIRTEEN OF CREW OF 20 LANDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Oct. 22.

Another Irish packet steamer, the Dundalk, has been torpedoed in the Irish Sea. Thirteen of the crew of twenty have been landed.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINER SUNK.

100 SOLDIERS DROWNED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Oct. 22.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Helsingfors states that the Hamburg-Amerika liner Hapsburg struck a mine while proceeding from the Riga to Danzig. Over a hundred soldiers were drowned.

ESCAPE OF GERMAN WARSHIPS.

FROM OSTEND AND ZEEBRUGGE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Oct. 22.

Mr. Macnamara stated that there was good reason to believe that all German destroyers and torpedoboats at Ostend and Zeebrugge escaped to Germany. Everything possible was done to intercept them, but the vessels were able to make a passage in the darkness by the Dutch waters.

Mr. Houston asked: Did the vessels escape up the Scheldt to Antwerp?

No reply was given.

GERMAN SAILORS INTERNED IN HOLLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Oct. 22.

FLUSHING.—A hundred German sailors from the batteries on the Belgian coast have arrived and will be interned. Many more are expected.

BRITISH PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Oct. 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Hope stated that 5,362 British officers and 142,987 men were prisoners in Germany.

IRISH VICEROYALTY.

LORD FRENCH NOT TO RESIGN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Oct. 22.

"The Times" authoritatively denies that Lord French intends to resign the Irish Viceroyalty

LEAVE FOR SOLDIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Oct. 22.

In the House of Commons Mr. MacPherson said every opportunity was being taken to grant leave from all fronts as far as transport facilities and military situation permitted. As regards Palestine and Mesopotamia the position was very difficult but where a long leave was impossible every effort was being made to grant a local leave.

SPANISH INFLUENZA.

RAGING ALL OVER THE WORLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 22.

The Spanish influenza continues to rage in different parts of the world. It is particularly violent in Sweden, Holland and Canada where hospitals are overflowing and business is disorganised.

A message from Cape Town, dated October 11th says that the influenza death roll in Cape Town is roughly estimated at 500 daily, one-fifth of the victims being Europeans.

INFLUENZA IN SOUTH-AFRICA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 10-35 p.m., Oct. 22.

Melbourne, October 15th.—In view of the epidemic of Spanish Influenza in Soth Africa quarantine has been imposed on vessels from South Africa in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne Adelaide and Fremantle which will be the only ports of entry. The Federal Government has requested the Imperal Government to forbid troopships to call at South Africa.

BRITISH REACH SCHELDT.

ALLIES WITHIN 5 MILES OF GHENTS.

QUIET IN LE CATEAU SECTOR.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

Reuter is informed that the British have reached the Scheldt between St. Amand and Tournai. The Allies are within five miles of Ghent.

Le Cateau sector was quiet to-day. Although the enemy retreat has halted, there is no reason to believe that the pause is more than temporary.

BRITISH ATTACK NORTH OF LE CATEAU.

RESOLUTE ENEMY RESISTANCE ALONG SELLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21, 2-15 p.m.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 22.

A British communiqué says:—Sunday's prisoners northward of Le Cateau exceed three thousand. Enemy positions along the Selle are of great natural strength and are held resolutely.

English, Scottish and Welsh divisions launched an attack this morning at two o'clock in unfavourable weather. Continuous rain rendered advance extremely difficult and fighting was heavy all day, the enemy offering strong resistance in the villages and along the railway. In overcoming this resistance great assistance was rendered at certain points by the tanks, which crossed the flooded river at an early hour. As soon as the Aisne river was secured, a number of bridges were rapidly constructed under heavy fire from hostile artillery and machine-guns, enabling our guns closely to follow the infantry and effectively support them at short range.

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK BEATEN OFF.

Local operations cleared up certain points, where the enemy was still resisting in the evening and a counter-attack from the direction of Romerie was beaten off with heavy loss.

Our advanced troops northward of Denain continue to advance in contact with the enemy and are nearing St. Amand and the line of the Scheldt northward of Tournai.

ENEMY'S LINE OF DEFENCE IN FLANDERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Oct. 22

The latest reliable news is that evidence seems to show that the enemy will try to hold the line of the "Derivation" canal from the Dutch frontier to the Lys at Petegem, then the line of the Scheldt, Foret-de-Raismes and Hunding line.

The British Second Army has reached the Scheldt north-west of Tournai and is approaching the Foret-de-Raismes.

The French have captured the bridgehead over the Derivation canal at Nevelle and one over the Lys at Grammene.

STIFF FIGHTING IN FLANDERS

BRITISH ATTACK EAST OF COURTRAI.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Oct. 22, 10-35 p.m.
Recd. 3-40 p.m., Oct. 22.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters telegraphing last evening said: The enemy resistance is stiffening. In Flanders we have reached the west bank of the Escaut between Pecq and Lenfer, both of which are in our possession.

The enemy is maintaining a heavy fire from the opposite bank. Strong enemy rearguards are disputing our progress on the line of Roubaix-Avelghem railway.

We again attacked this morning eastward of Courtrai and are making satisfactory progress.

FIGHT TO RE-CAPTURE AMERVAL.

DETERMINED ENEMY ATTEMPTS FAIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, 11-50 p.m., Oct. 21.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

To-night's British communiqué says:—There was sharp fighting during the night and early this morning for the possession of Amerval, which we captured on October 20th. We repulsed determined attempts to regain the village. The enemy this morning unsuccessfully attempted to drive in the advanceguards in the neighbourhood of Cambrai-Bavay road. We took a few prisoners.

We continue to progress eastward and northward of Denain, despite considerable opposition. We are within two miles of Valenciennes and have reached the general line La Sentinelle-St. Amand-Rongy-Tain-

(Continued on page 8.)

DOCTORS IN CONFERENCE.

RECRUDESCENCE OF EPIDEMIC NOT LIKELY.

INTERESTING SPEECHES BY DRS. ROW, TURNER AND LISTON.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union, a meeting of the members of the medical profession in Bombay was held on Tuesday in the rooms of the Union, Esplanade Road, Bombay, to deliberate on the question of the epidemic now raging in Bombay. Dr. S. S. Batliwala, President of the Union, presided, and there was a large attendance.

DR. S. S. BATLIWALA.

REMOTE CHANCE OF RECRUDESCENCE.

Dr. Batliwala, the Chairman, said:—I thank you one and all for having responded to my invitation by assembling here to deliberate on the most vital question regarding the present Epidemic which has been raging in Bombay for the second time for the last several weeks. It is but meet that we medical men should congregate and discuss this question and may come to conclusions which may help us the more to combat the Epidemic which is now stalking in the land with such fury. It might be said that we have woke up late in the day but those that have gone through the stress and strain of the work that has fallen on the Doctors, would agree with me when I say that it was very advisable to have permitted the Doctors to devote every moment of their time in helping the public to fight this fell disease. Now that somewhat breathing time is given to us it is our duty to discuss and deliberate in the light of the experience which we have gained from different points of view and under different conditions during the present Epidemic. Ladies and gentlemen,—It is a well-known fact that the present Epidemic is not the first of its kind but that it has been traced so far back as the 16th century in Europe when the first record of the disease was made—also in Asia it was described by an Arabian writer in the 9th century when the Arabian deserts and the Mesopotamian area fell in its deadly girp. Since the 16th century several pandemics have been registered almost in each century. Perhaps it is within the recollection of most of our senior practitioners that the last wave of similar pandemic swept over the Earth in 1889-90, when its ravages extended as far as Bombay and Calcutta. This disease was believed to have been imported from Europe in the past and singularly enough it appears that the present epidemic which strikingly resembles the last one of 1890 is believed to be imported from the western hemisphere and I hope that a flood of light will be thrown on this point by the Special Committee lately appointed by Government. This disease is now acknowledged on all hands to be highly Infectious and not wind-borne as was formerly supposed. It is our experience in Bombay as elsewhere that the disease ushers in with high fever and does not prove fatal in the case of those who could afford to rest during the attack and avoid exposure and work. It is chiefly amongst the poor that the disease claims its victims more especially in Pneumonia Cases. Causes such as overcrowding imperfect ventilation insanitary surroundings and poverty—which help to diminish vitality—are important factors in propagating this disease and giving their quota to high mortality and I am sorry to say that it is amply confirmed by our present experience in Bombay. It is observed both in India and Europe that Pfeffeirs Bacillus is responsible for the outbreak only in small proportion of cases and I hope at no distant date illuminating light will be thrown on this all important etiological factor by our eminent Bacteriologists such as Col Liston, Major Row, Dr. Surveyor and others

It has been however undisputably established that pure and fresh air goes a great way to act as a sure preventive Added to this spraying on the nose and throat with some of the anticeptics has been found to be affording some protection. On account of its intensely infectious and contageous nature it is advisable to avoid as far as possible personal contact such as is brought about in large gatherings at theatres and cinemas. As regards preventive measures to be adopted against the future Epidemics of a similar nature I hope our Municipal Health Department under our energetic Health Officer Dr. Turner so ably zealously and perseveringly assisted by voluntary agencies such as the Medical Relief sub-Committee of the Corporation, the Social Service League, the Humanitarian League, Parsis Emergency (Volunteer) Corps and the splendid help given by the Military authorities and several other bodies which have been rendering yeoman services—will so organise for future emergencies that Bombay would be able to combat more successfully the disease no sooner it sets its foot on our shores and thus save us from paying a heavy toll of mortality as we have recently suffered from. I must mention that the concensus of opinion amongst large number of medical men who could speak with authority is that there are very remote chances of the recrudescence of the present Epidemic amongst us so early as within two or three months. The past history of similar Epidemics elsewhere does not justify alarm created in some quarters as regards the recrudescence of the Epidemic. As regards treatemnt absolute rest during and immediately after the attack, light nourishing food—avoidance of extreme changes of temperature are preeminently indicated. As the disease attacks all the principal systems such as Respiratory, Circulatory, Nervous and Digestive—we have always to be on alert to combat the developments as they arise. With these few words I now call upon Dr. Row to address the meeting.

DR. R. ROW.

BACTERIOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS.

Dr. Row, opening the discussion, related the results of his investigations and experiments and dwelt on the broad classifications of the disease from bacteriological point of view. He said his deductions were based on a certain number of cases which he had had the opportunity of studying at the Lady Hardinge War Hospital. His findings of these observations were embodied in a report which he had duly submitted to the authorities. In summarising briefly the results of the observations he had so far been able to carry on, he said, one was surprised to find when one examined the nasal or nasopharyngular discharges or the sputa of the patients of various types of the disease, that the bacillus which would be expected to be in abundance in this and other kindred infectious diseases was conspicuous by its absence. This absence of bacillus was a great handicap to research. However he was able to isolate a series of micro-organisms from such discharges and cultivate them in a pure condition and these were available at the present moment for inspection. The chief variety of the microbes which were thus isolated were however of the nature which were common to many pulmonary conditions, of which he cited the following, viz. Micrococcus, Cataralis, Pneumococcus, Striptococi etc. These being common to all catarrhal lung conditions, it may be questioned whether they were the real cause of the disease. As the first wave of the epidemic came to an end abruptly no further observations had been possible, but the second wave which was now raging afforded an opportunity to study the disease from different standpoints and one of the phenomena, observed clinically, struck him as being most remarkable, and he was in consequence inclined to take a new line of investigation. This phenomenon had reference to the almost universal appearance of a large quantity of albumen in the urine in most of the severe cases of the disease where chest symptoms were also prominent. It was on these lines that an attempt was made to stdy bacteriologically the urinary deposit as was obtained asceptically for all practical purposes and the result of this study had been the isolation of micro-organism which was like the Pfieffers bacillus in certain characters inasmuch as it was difficult to grow any ordinary culture media. It had however been found possible to study certain technical details by which these difficulties were overcome and he (Dr. Row) had been able not only to isolate the organism from the specimens of more than one case where the urine was loaded with albumen but this micro-organism which was before them for examination under the microscope would speak for itself, and he would be glad to have the opinion of the other observers as to its identity. In this connection he poiated out that in a disease where the microbe was very difficult to grow and to isolate and especially in influenza where they had very few tests by which they could clinch the identity of the microbe, it became an exceedingly uphill task for the investigator to be absolltely certain of his findings. However from all its characters he was convinced that the microbe which he had isolated from the urinary deposit was the most likely and most probable cause of the disease. A great amount of patient work and observation was necessary to confirm this preliminary observation and he did not wish to be misunderstood as saying that the organism which was before the meeting was exactly the one which was the cause of the disease. If however it was agreed and if further research should confirm his findings, he had completed further technical details by which this organism might be grown in bulk so as to make it available for vaccine, either preventative or curative. As Colonel Liston had written to the Press, the bacillus which he had isolated would be absolutely useless for all practical purposes if it was not available in culture. He (the speaker) said he would take a certain amount of consolation in being able to overcome the technical difficulty in growing this microbe in bulk and thereby making it available for practcal purposes. He did not propose to discuss at that meeting the details of the technique but he would be very glad to demonstrate it to any person interested in the subject. Further study and research in the course of the next few days might throw greater light and he hoped to have the benefit of criticisms on the microbe which he had shown to the meeting.

DR. J. A. TURNER.

RECRUDESCENCE NOT LIKELY.

Dr. J. A. Turner Executive Health Officer.

(Continued on page 8.)

DOCTORS IN CONFERENCE.

(Continued from page 7.)

Bombay Municipality, addressing the assembly said:

As Health Officer of the City of Bombay, I should first like to thank those members of the Medical Profession who have assisted us during the serious and strenuous time we are going through. The 1st Influenza epidemic of 1918 appeared in June. From 1st to 15th June, the daily mortality in the City was normal namely 80 to 90, and decreasing; the attendance at the thirteen Municipal Dispensaries was normal. It suddenly began to increase on the 19th. The mortality steadily rose to 230 on the 3rd July and declined to normal about 22nd July and remained normal until 12th September when it rose rapidly to over 730 on October 2nd and began to decline again on 8th October; to-day it is 184. I do not propose at this moment to give you a history of previous epidemic of Influenza when the disease was pandemic but only to make a few remarks on the rapid onset and terrible fatality of this epidemic in India, and the relief measures adopted. No authentic figures have been published of the ravages caused by this pandemic disease in other countries but that these suffered in a degree corresponding to the surroundings and condition of the people affected is well-known.

Bombay during the month of June may be compared to a huge incubator with suitable media already prepared for the insemination of germs of disease; the temperature, moisture and material in suitable conditions, an overcrowded City with a large working class population living in conditions which lend themselves to rapid spread of disease, either insect-borne or from personal contact, should it be introduced. The abnormal monsoon conditions and the presence of a dust-laden atmosphere and the absence of the rain so necessary for the removal of infected material accentuated these conditions. The disease assumed epidemic proportions in the City amongst the general public on 22nd June. It found a suitable field for development and caused serious disturbance and dislocation of business. The epidemic was confined first to clerks and office staff, mill-hands and others engaged in indoor occupations.

FIRST CASES ARRIVE IN SHIPS.

To ascertain the causes of the epidemic, and to locate and distinguish it from other similar epidemics, it was necessary to make inquiries covering a lot of ground. It was necessary to know. (1) The exact date the disease appeared and what the disease really was. (2) The class of people first affected. (3) The locality it appeared in at first. As I mentioned above, the City was practically free from any infectious disease till the 19th June. No reports of any special significance had been received. On becoming aware of the outbreak, we started inquiries. Recognising the possibility of the disease being introduced by sea. I elicited certain facts which conclusively proved that the first cases arrived in ships towards the end of May. Bombay City was comparatively free from infectious disease on 16th June; the mortality was normal for the time of the year and decreasing. The returns of the daily attendance at the dispensaries were normal. There was no hint or suggestion that the general public were suffering in any way until 22nd June.

The incubation period of the disease is from 12 hours to 24 hours, so that once introduced, it spreads rapidly. On 24th June, Bombay was in the throes of an epidemic. The daily attendance at the Dispensaries rose from the 21st June. The total mortality on that day was 92; it increased every day and on the 30th of the month was 228, the cause of death being given as "Respiratory Disease", chiefly among old people and young children, in the first epidemic. As I have already pointed out, the conditions existing in Bombay at the present time lend themselves readily to the spread of diseases which are constantly being introduced and we are for ever on the look out for such a contingency by sea or land.

DISEASE INFLUENZA.

I consulted many of the leading physicians in the City and my colleagues on the Medical Board of Health, whose opinion is that the disease was influenza. It was necessary to obtain information from many sources, and a large number of banks, offices, firms and mills were consulted and from their replies, it appears that the disease appeared about 19th June and by the 23rd and 24th a large number of their employees were suffering. The class of persons who suffered least were the outdoor labour staff of the Health Department. The sickness rate amongst those employed in Offices, and mills, etc., was 25 per cent. Europeans, and 33 per cent. Indians. The sickness rate amongst the Health Department labour staff was 13.9 per cent. bigaries, and 8.7 per ccent. halalkhors, and after deducting the usual daily absentee rate of 5 per cent., leaves the sickness rate during the 14 days of the epidemic at 8.9 per cent. among bigaries and 3.7 per cent. among halalkhors.

Bombay is called the Gate of India. This gate is always open wide and through its portals pass people of all classes and conditions from all parts of the West and East. In ordinary times we are subject to the sudden introduction of infectious diseases such as Small-pox and Cholera and we are able to a certain extent to control their spread. But with the enormous increase in the population and in the traffic in and out of the Port, we must expect at any moment to be visited with disease which may be the results of conditions of war or famine. The conditions of war and the facilities for communication between Bombay and Mesopotamia and other Oversea areas and the necessity for the transport of troops and labour corps and refugees render it impossible for Bombay to escape should such epidemics arise. In 1915 I issued a warning note to that effect.

In Cholera, Small-pox, Plague, we know the causative agent and we are warned by the information of the first case. We are able to trace the case, isolate it and take preventive measures; but with influenza and its associates, situated as we are in Bombay we have no warning. It comes like a thief in the night; its onset is rapid and insidious, and no preventive measures can be taken until the epidemic is established. No country or no city which has lain in the natural path of influenza in its pandemic form has ever succeeded in avoiding its incidence and, in the present state of our knowledge, there is no prospect of doing so except by the imposition of restrictions of such severity that no community could be expected to tolerate them. Preventive measures on a large scale in Bombay or any other eastern city demand a degree of public enlightenment and cooperation which are not likely to be realised for many years if ever. Under these circumstances this disease once introduced into the overcrowded and in many ways insanitary city spreads rapidly.

RETURN WITH RENEWED VIRULENCE.

After a respite of one month, the disease returned with renewed virulence. Whether the organism connected with the disease attained that exalted virulence during its progress by the conditions of climate and social surroundings, poverty and dearness of food, or in combination with any other organisms finding suitable media for development is one of the most interesting epidemiological and bacteriological questions that can be imagined, and we shall no doubt hear from those who are daily at work in the laboratories something to help to solve this interesting problem. The virulence of a pathogenic organism may be enhanced by passing through a susceptible animal body; its virulence may also be enhanced when passing through an animal body in combination with another pathogenic organism. Some organisms retain their vitality longer than others; some must be recultured every week as their vitality dies out; to continue the life and virulence of such organisms, suitable media and climatic conditions must be present. These are more readily to be found in tropical climates and congested localities and insanitary surroundings.

A great deal of bacteriological and pathological work has been done at the hospitals and laboratories in Bombay, and in the Municipal Laboratory a large number of examinations and experiments has been made. The presence of Pfeiffer's Influenza Bacillus was not constantly isolated but Streptococci, Pneumoncocci and Diplococci were constant. I am indebted to Col: Gordon Tucker, I.M.S., Col: Liston, I.M.S., Dr. Powell, Dr. Row, Dr. Surveyor, Dr. Masina, Major Stewart, I.M.S., Major Collinson, I.M.S., and Col: Hooton, I.M.S., for their very interesting and valuable information about the clinical symptoms and pathological appearances and *post mortem* results.

HOW MUCH OF POPULATION ATTACKED.

In the first epidemic inquiries were made as to the incidence of the disease and returns obtained from employers of labour of 100,000 population. The sickness rate was 29 per cent. or about 3 lakhs suffered; of these 1,640 died or a case mortality of 5 per cent. or 1.5 per 1,000 of population. Assuming these figures hold good of the 2nd epidemic, omitting the 300,000 who were previously attacked—then, of the remaining population of about 800,000—29 per cent. were attacked that is, about 2,40,000 were attacked.

16,697 DEATHS SINCE 12TH SEPTEMBER.

The case mortality in hospitals was, say, 30 per cent; then if this ratio holds good throughout the City, 72,000 people should have died but as only the worst cases and poorest class of people were received in hospitals there figures cannot be taken as the index of the case-mortality in the whole population. The actual number of deaths occurring above the normal during the 5 weeks of the 2nd epidemic was 13,277—thus the case mortality of the 240,000 persons as stated was 5.4 per cent. The case mortality of Plague is 85.6 per cent. Cholera is 49.6 per cent. Small-pox is 48.13 per cent. The total mortality in the City during the period from 12th September to 19th October inclusive was 16,697, averaging 439 deaths per day. The average daily mortality at this time of the year generally is about 90. Assuming this mortality continued so high throughout the year, the death-rate would be 145.79 per 1,000 of the estimated population (1,100,000) and 163.74 of the Census population (9,79,445) death-rate for the year 1917 was 3,409 of the Census population. Of the total number of 16,697 deaths, 8,499 were among males and 8,198 among females; so that the proportion of women to men who died during this period was 96.4 per cent. against the usual average of 77.2. For every hundred men there are 53 women in the City. Considering the mortality by ages, it is found that 36.4 per cent. of the deaths occurred among persons 20 to 40 years old. Among the several communities, Hindus, Low caste, suffered most, the death-rate being 53.63 per 1,000 of the caste population; among Hindus of all other castes, the death-rate was 15.78. It was 14.80 for Mohamedans, 7.34 Parsees, 11.97, Jews, 14.61 Native Christians, 9.32 Eurasians and 5.63 Europeans: The Hospital returns show that the case mortality was 31.01 in the Arthur Road Hospital, 24.57 in the Labour Corps War Hospital (Dadar) and 43.45 in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. As to the low ratio for the Labour Corps Hospital, it may be mentioned that only male patients were sent to it. It would be interesting to know that compared with several other Cities, Bombay has had a lighter death roll. Poona, for example, with a population of 1,26,201 by the Census of 1911, registered 210 deaths on the 30th September at the height of the epidemic; this would be equal to 1,830 deaths in Bombay in a population of 11,00,000 against 768 deaths actually recorded. Compared with Nagpur—the capital of Central Provinces—in a population of 1,34,008, 152 deaths were registered on 15th October; this would be equal to 1,247 deaths in Bombay. In the same City for the week ending 14th October, the mortality was 895, the death-rate per mille per annum being 430.8. For Bombay, the mortality in the week ending 5th October which witnessed the highest total mortality was 4,844, the death-rate being 257.17.

THE "SILENT INVASION."

As I have said we anticipated the introducation of disease and have many times during the four years of war had to compete and successfully control epidemics of the ordinary infectious disease. But in common with the rest of the world, we suffered from the silent invasion of a disease which, with the ignorance and superstition of large numbers of the people and the social surroundings and modes of life, is difficult to check. Epidemics of Influenza in European Countries do give some warning and people can take advantage of such facilities as Western Cities provide and at once recognise the necessity for immediate action and relief. But here in Bombay you all know how difficult it is to get the people to listen to any advice which is contrary to their way of thinking. It was with his knowledge of the people that I appealed to the Public for assistance in gaining the confidence of the people and offering them help.

THE RELIEF WORK.

My appeal was immediately responded to and the Medical Relief Committee of the Corporation met at once and offered me every help. A Sub-Committee was formed of the Chairman, Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy and Drs. Dadachanji and Javle, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir. Volunteers came forward and in a very short time, relief measures were organised which do credit to those energetic gentlemen and the City of Bombay. In all there were within a very short time nearly 100 places posted in the City where supplies of medicines and milk could be obtained. House to house visitation was undertaken and advice and instructions given verbally and by pamphlets and posters. Owing to the enormous demand for advice and instructions with regard to prevention and treatment, I found it necessary to publish the prescriptions of stock medicines that were in use. I have had about 60 letters from all the large and small towns and Cities of India, private individuals, Health Officers, Civil Surgeons, etc., asking for advice and the measures taken; all of whom have been replied to. The volunteers working during the epidemic have been deeply impressed with the result that follows early treatment and hundreds of lives must have been saved by the relief measures and the energy of the volunteer organisations and the provision of hospitals and dispensaries. The disease taken in its early stage is very amenable to treatment but neglect and ignorance and poverty have been the cause of the large mortality. In Bombay with its teeming population, preventive and relief measures were started as early as possible, and had some beneficial results. It was comparatively easy to render help because of the large voluntary assistance. In the mofussil towns this would be more difficult; but larger towns have the advantage of being warned of the virulence of the disease. It is not possible to mention the names of all the workers here. The Social Service League, the Humanitarian League, and many of the Mohomadan and Hindu Communities and individuals, the Professors and staff of the Wilson College and Church Missions organised relief work with the result that there is probably no house in the City or unit of the population that has not had a chance of relief. The Military Authorities placed 400 beds in the Labour Corps War Hospital at our disposal and lent us 4 motor ambulances and 12 Hospital Orderlies. The St. John Ambulance Association under Captain Numan, the District Superintendent, lent their divisions for work in hospitals and at temporary dispensaries, and many other voluntary organisations provided hospitals and dispensaries.

"NO RECRUDESCENCE LIKELY."

It has been prophesied that we shall have a 3rd Epidemic of Influenza in December. I do not know on what grounds these prophesies have been made, but personally I see no reason to anticipate the recrudescence of this disease so soon. What we are bound to anticipate in times of war and famine is the influx of people from famine districts where Cholera, Pague, Small-pox, Relapsing Fever are prevalent and we are ever on the look out, and I trust that the Volunteer organisations now working so splendidly will co-operate with us should our anticipation be fulfilled.

It is an ill-wind that blows nobody good and if the terrible scourge has been the means of enlightening many of those honorary workers and others concerning the surroundings of the poor and the conditions under which they live and the defects in the sanitation of the City and how much we, who are striving to improve these conditions, appreciate their help and support in providing that pressure of public opinion without which no real importance can ever be made, it will prove in the long run a blessing to the people and the City of Bombay.

COL. G. LISTON.

"BANISH ALL IDEA OF FRESH OUTBREAK."

Lieut.-Col. Glen Liston said he would like to thank Dr. Row for his very interesting statement. He was not there to express any opinion on the organisms which Dr. Row had isolated. His experience was in some respects different from that of Dr. Row. This was a widespread disease and hundreds of workers were working on it and they had many views expressed on the organisms. Much had been said and written on the subject. His experience in Bombay coincided with the writings of many persons in England. In the "British Medical Journal" it was stated that in the earlier stages of the disease it was difficult to recognise the bacillus and as the disease progressed influenza became more and more recognised in the sputa. He had succeeded in cultivating the organism, but they had great difficulty because they had to contend with numerous other organisms which were found in the sputa. In the *post mortem* examination, however, one got more pure bacillus in the lungs and they had found a bacillus resembling Pfeiffers bacillus. They had however, wholely failed in isolating any organisms from the kidney. It was exceedingly difficult, however, to grow the organism. Referring to sub-culture he said they were trying to get a media and when they got it they would be able to get the serum. He had heard a great deal about a third epidemic of influenza about January or February next. He hoped sincerely that people would banish all idea of such a nature. There was not the slightest chance of such an epidemic coming to Bombay. He did not know on what foundation that theory had been laid. He also warned the people against using all sorts of remedies. He had found very dangerous symptoms from the use of a much advertised medicine; there was blood in the urine and in the sputa on account of its use. He warned the public against the use of all sorts of remedies which had been put on the market without any foundation.

Dr. Kapadia, Assistant Professor of Pathology, Grant Medical College and Dr. R. Bilimoria next described the results of their observations. Dr. Billimoria said the public should take care to see that patients did not cough in their faces and added that he had found formaline with glycerine as a spray to the throat and nose an effective preventive measure against influenza.

Dr. Engineer said pneumonia cases had been increasing daily in Bombay.

APPOINTMENT OF A COMMISSION PROPOSED.

The Chairman then moved the following resolution: (a) "That the disease prevailing at present is due to a microbial invasion of the system, the exact nature of which has still to be determined; (b) that Government be requested to appoint a Medical Research Commission composed of European and Indian experts, to investigate the etiology of the disease, and to suggest means for its prevention and treatment."

Dr. K. Dubash seconded the resolution.

Dr. Erulker opposed the resolution. He said he had in all his experience never seen a technical resolution of this character passed by any scientific body, saying that a particular disease was due to such and such a cause. He was against the first part of the resolution.

Dr. Deshmukh, said he wished the second part of the resolution were also dropped, for in this they were asking Government to do an impossible thing because not much was known about the disease, Again Government had a machinery already for the purpose, which could deal with the question. It was not consistent with the spirit which should animate a scientific body, nor was it consistent with the dignity of a scientific body, to ask Government to appoint a commission.

Dr. Row, replying to the criticisms offered, said they should make every effort and neglect nothing. They had a certain amount of political status just as the British Medical Society had and he did not think any harm would be caused by the formation of a Committee on which there would be a certain proportion of Indians. It was not a racial question at all, and if there were a mixed committee, Indians would be able to help the Europeans. He supported the resolution as amended by Dr. Erulker's proposed modification.

Dr. Deshmukh, making a personal explanation, said he had no objection to the formation of a committee, but the question was should they go to Government asking them to appoint a committee? They could see from the attitude of the officials what the result of such a Committee would be. These gentlemen had walked out of the meeting as soon as they had their say and had not waited to hear what other people had to say. Government kept up a paid agency.

Dr. Shroff objected to the remarks, and the Chairman asked Dr. Deshmukh to withdraw them, which, he did.

Continuing Dr. Deshmukh said some speakers had already stated that six thousand German scientists had not been able to find out anything about the disease, and none of them members of the audience had been able to find out anything. Were they then going to Government to settle the nature of the disease? They had to discuss many other points, such as good feeding, proper clothing etc., before coming to any decision in the matter.

The first part of the resolution was then put to the vote and defeated.

The meeting then adjourned till Tuesday next.

Official and Personal.

"New India" understands that Sir Rabindranath Tagore has declined to allow his name to be submitted for the Presidency of the Delhi Congress, on the ground of failing health.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon witnessed the detraining of wounded and invalid soldiers at Poona Station on Monday and afterwards visited the Kirkee Willingdon Soldiers' Club.

Their Excellencies Lord & Lady Willingdon were the guests of the Hon. Mr. Curtis and Mrs. Curtis at a dinner-picnic at the Connaught Boat Club on Monday.

FROM INTERNMENT IN JAIL TO INTERNMENT IN VILLAGE

A BENGAL "EXTERNEE'S" TRANSFER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

(Delayed in transmission).

Shortly after the Calcutta Mahomedan riots Syed Fazulur Rahman, Editor of a Calcutta Urdu paper was "externed" from Bengal as he had taken prominent part in connection with the prohibited meeting and the issue of leaflets. He went to Pankipore and was interned in the local jail. The Government of Behar has now ordered his internment in his native village in Muzaffarpur district, his father undertaking to keep him under control.

BRITISH REACH SCHELDT.

(Continued from page 7.)

tignies. We hold the west bank of the Scheldt at and for several miles northward of Pontachin, north-westward of Tournai.

BELGIAN ADVANCE UNHINDERED.

ENEMY DRIVEN TO EASTERN BANK OF THE CANAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-20 Oct. 22.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

Last night's Belgian communiqué says:—We continued our advance, driving the enemy to the eastern bank of the "Derivation" canal between the Dutch frontier near Eede and south of Meerendre, taking 200 prisoners.

GERMANS ABANDON ALL COASTAL GUNS.

ALLIED ADVANCE ON BELGIAN FRONT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-30 a.m., Oct. 22.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 22.

Last night's British-Belgian communiqué says:—The pressure was maintained on the whole front. The Germans in their hurried retreat from the north abandoned all their coastal guns. Some are intact.

The French across the Lys repulsed violent counter-attacks and improved their bridgeheads.

The British reached the Scheldt between Bailleul and Hellehin and advanced a mile between the Scheldt and the Lys, despite lively resistance.

FRENCH ADVANCE CONTINUES.

BETWEEN THE OISE AND THE SERRE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-20 a.m., Oct. 22.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

Last night's French communiqué says:—To-day we resumed our advance between the Oise and the Serre. On the right we carried Nesbrecourt and Richtecourt, taking 50 prisoners.

We advanced on our left between Lucy and Villers-le-Sec., despite vigorous resistance of the Germans who frequently heavily counter-attacked.

On the plateau east of Vouziers all our positions were maintained.

GERMAN EXACTIONS IN BELGIUM

TOTAL 384 MILLION STERLING

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

A Belgian official statement says:—Germany's bill in Belgium totals £384,200,000, including £200,000,000 for damage up to December, 1914, £104,200,000 for exactions and £80,000,000 for raw materials and machinery taken by the Germans, up to January, 1915, but not including materials destroyed or requisitions since January, 1915, which are estimated at several hundred millions.

AMERICANS CAPTURE HILL 29

ENEMY EJECTED FROM RAPPES WOOD

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 4-20 a.m., Oct. 22.
Recd. 8 p.m., Oct. 22.

Last night's American communiqué says:—In the course of stubborn fighting north of Verdun we advanced our line at several points, captured Hill 297 and ejected the enemy from the Rappes wood, capturing 261 prisoners and a number of machineguns.

We have improved our positions further west.

GERMANS PREPARING TO EVACUATE BRUSSELS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 22.
Recd. 5-10 p.m., Oct. 22.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Handelsb'ad's" Rosendaal correspondent states that the Germans are feverishly preparing for the military evacuation of Brusse's.

DEATH-RATE IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

The Corporation Health Officer writes:—The death-rate for the week ending the 19th instant is 20.21 per mille, equivalent to 2,016 deaths, as against 17.03 per mille (1,692 deaths) for the previous week. Of these, 1,152 were returned under fevers, including influenza and pneumonia. It is hoped the disease has now reached its acme. Some medical practitioners have informed me that the number of patients attending at their dispensaries showed a fall during the last two or three days. Since the beginning of the week to which this report belongs, says the Health Officer, our efforts have been largely supplemented by volunteers from the Medical College and School, Madras Ambulance Corps and Social Service League.

MR. HAILEY AT SINGAPORE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Oct. 22.

The Hon. Mr. N. W. M. Hailey, Chief Commissioner, Delhi, was entertained by the Punjabi community of Singapore on October 4, a great gathering filling the Victoria Memorial Hall.

ALLIES CAPTURE ZAITCHAR.

FRENCH REACH DANUBE IN VIDIN REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 1-20 a.m., Oct. 22.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

A French Eastern communiqué says:—The French troops on October 19th reached the Danube in the region of Vidin and proceeded to stop traffic. An enemy monitor was forced ashore under our gunfire.

The Allied forces have captured Zaitchar.

The Serbians on the Morava are in contact north of Aleksinatz and Krushevats with the Germans, who are strongly entrenched.

ARMENIAN CONTINGENT IN PALESTINE.

IMPORTANT SHARE IN VICTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 21.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

General Allenby in a telegram says that the Armenian contingent in Palestine fought brilliantly and had an important share in the victory.

REFORM REPORT AND MRS. BESANT.

AN OFFICIAL DENIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

In the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham asked whether Mrs. Besant's statement was correct that she was permitted to see and discuss an early draft of the report by the Viceroy and Mr. Montagu.

Lord Islington replied that Mr. Montagu had not afforded Mrs. Besant an opportunity of seeing the draft.

INDIAN EDITORS IN LONDON

ENJOY FLIGHT IN AN AEROPLANE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 15.
Recd. 1-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

The Indian editors to-day were the guests of the Ministry of Information. They were taken a flight in an aeroplane over the Metropolis ascending 3,000 feet and were much impressed by the experience. They later visited the House of Lords and were entertained to supper by the Institute of Journalists.

INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

APPLICATIONS FROM MEN RETURNED FROM FRONT INVITED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Oct. 16.
Recd. 6-15 p.m., Oct. 22.

Mr. Montagu invites applications for a limited number of appointments in the Indian Forest Service from well-educated and otherwise suitable men, who have served at the front and been discharged from the army owing to injuries, but who are not physically unfitted for strenuous work in the forest service.

RECRUITING IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

Recruiting returns for the month of September in the Presidency show a total of 2,367 combatants and 5,328 non-combatants. The total figures show some improvement on those of August, but are still some way behind those of the previous three months. The increase has occurred entirely under non-combatants, the number enlisted being more by nearly a thousand than the total of August and being higher than in any previous months with the exception of May 1918.

"MILLIONS FROM WASTE."

Under this title Mr. Henry Erle Fish has written in the August and September numbers of the "World's Work", luminous and fascinating articles on the way the Government has met the paper famine resulting from the war. The authorities have placed information at his disposal and he has used the material as cleverly as the Government has used waste to make good the loss of much of the two million tons of paper and paper pulp annually imported (mainly from Scandinavia) up to five years ago. The collection of waste-paper for remanufacture is one important source of the new supply; though with all the efforts of the Controller, Mr. H. A. Vernet, a quarter of a million tons a year still fail to be gathered. Sawdust, wood-shavings, woodslats, the haulm of the potato, oat husks—all are being used or experimented with. What looked like disaster has proved to be almost a blessing, for the nation will be able after the war to be to a great extent its own paper producer. In the September number of the magazine the Deputy Paper Controller, Mr. Gordon Hall Caine, son of the novelist, figures among the "Men and Women of To-day." He has been associated with the paper trade since he left school, and his successful work as Technical Adviser on Paper to the Ministry of Munitions and to Mr. Vernet's deputy is briefly told.

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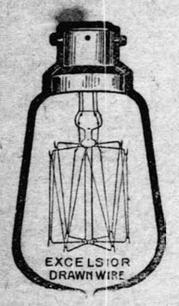

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RECOMMENDED AS PRESIDENT

RECEPTION COMMITTEE RESIGNATIONS WITHDRAWN.

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Oct. 21.

The cablegrams received by Hazik-ul-Mulk from Mr. Tilak ran:—

"Thanks for the honour of unanimous election. Regret attendance, impossible. Must, therefore, decline. Heartily wish the session full success."

and it was a mistake to have published the rest of the message in your issue of 12th October as continuation of the same. It seems to have misled "Young India" and some other journals. It must have been due to the "printers' devil" if not the telegraph operator.

The Reception Committee have, by a resolution, referred the matter to the All-India Congress Committee as "an emergency," contemplated by Article 23 of the Congress Constitution. Some people seem to hold that the "emergency" is not of the nature indicated in the said article, but no one who has carefully read the direction referred to can have any doubt about the correctness of the procedure followed by the Reception Committee. They have also "strongly" recommended the name of Sir Rabindranath Tagore "for the consideration of the All-India Congress Committee." The resolution was moved by Mr. Asaf Ali and seconded and supported by Rai Sahib Pearey Lal and Rai Bahadur Sultan Singh. Mr. Acharya moved an amendment to include other names in the resolution, and took exception to the kind of "canvassing" implied by the incorrect message, to which I have already referred, which appeared in the "Chronicle" of the 12th instant. In the course of his speech he also objected to Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru's nomination on the ground that he did that satisfy the standard of "reputation," deemed requisite by the speaker! Nothing like having a high standard! The amendment had a supporter who withdrew the support at a later stage.

A reception committee for the Industrial Conference was also formed at an informal meeting, with Mr. S. N. Bose as the provincial Secretary. Rai Sahib Pearey Lal is expected to lead this Reception Committee.

THE RESIGNEES.

All resignees but one have withdrawn their resignations and returned to their respective offices. The announcement of the return of Rai Sahib Pearey Lal and others' return was received with cheers.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

Delhi, they say, has the inveterate habit of relapsing into stupor in an amazing manner, but once awake she is said to perform wonders which remain in the annals of the country as singular landmarks. But her full awakening is always a matter of dispute among contemporary observers, and this is why it is not altogether a simple thing to assert that the signs of the awakening recently observed in Delhi are in any measure conclusive proof of the termination of her prolonged slumbers. In any case the unerring narcotic of official will is always handy, and no one will deny that it has been remarkably efficacious in the case of a whole section of political workers, whose sleep laden eyes seem to be closing once again in a sweet slumber. Thanks to the impulsive genius of those who have undertaken to entertain the Indian National Congress in Delhi this year symptoms of temporary "insomnia" are not wholly absent among a handful of "physicians and patients," "lawyers and clients" besides a few honest merchants; otherwise . . . . . However, let us turn to less vague matters. Metaphors, too, have the disadvantage of becoming involved and boring.

THE RAM LILA.

A wlcome and prudent relaxation of the official will—unlike the stiff and stern finality of last year—has made it possible for the Ram Lila and the Muharram to be celebrated and "dirged" respectively, in accordance with the popular programme of the past year without any bloodshed or even a mock-riot! Both the "tevhar" of the Hindus and the "Azadari" of the Muslims have gone off very well. Although, it must be confessed that a sort of impending apprehension did exercise the minds of the authorities responsible for the peace and order of Delhi, and they justified their apprehension by inciting a company of Hussars just to be handy in the event of any disturbance! However the "clash" did not materialise and the subordinate Police were, it is alleged, sorely disappointed. Now, it seems very funny, but the public appear to be strangely hostile to the Police and regard them as their natural and relentless foes! Perhaps, the Police can be a little less stiff, and a great deal more genuinely helpful. It is a fact, and a very strange fact, but people generally prefer to suffer numerous wrongs to seeking the aid of the Police—they say (not the favoured friends of the departments) that more mischief may be expected from a "report" of any cognisable offence made to the Police than from the offence itself, but that is an exaggeration perhaps, or even a gross inexactitude! However the Delhi Police are as good or as bad as anywhere else in India. Of the European Sergeant, who is an indispensable appendix to the Government of India, and is too expansively in evidence on the Railway Station, one can safely assert that his manners as a class would admit of substantial improvement. The antics of some of them resemble those of the members of a well-known species after a full meal of choice brambles! I hope to deal more specifically with the subject later on.

MR. HAILEY'S FUTURE.

The Government of India are supposed to be on their way to the metropolis. One wonders have far they have climbed down! If the Council oracle is to be credited, the coming session is going to be a momentous one; for the House Member is believed to be within an ace of rescuing from us the fragment of liberty hitherto vouchsafed by the Defence of India Act. The cards are all on the table, and "Rowlatt" is the trump! But the game may not stop here.

Mr. W. M. Hailey according to my Macbethan witch, is gone so high up in the estimation of the Olympians, that he is soon enough going to be hailed, if the Dame is to be believed, as "Thane of Cawdor" or what is equivalent to it the "Satrap" of the Punjab—of course when his present Honour resigns or retires. They tell me there is a "very close tie" between him and Sir Edward McLagan; the poor Sir Edward is far too modest retiring and efficient an official to emerge from the course with the first prize, as against far more versatile competitors. I am giving the current tales for what they are worth, and as there is nothing inherently improbable, in them. Sir Michael O'Dwyer is supposed to be the originator of the D. I. Act (cf. the Sedition Report), and his successor should presumably possess similarly good qualifications.

THE EPIDEMIC.

This letter should not be concluded without a word about the health of Delhi. The epidemic fever has penetrated to the metropolis and mortality is as appalling here as elsewhere. With famine prices of foodstuffs, and the advent of the cold weather, the war-influenza has combined to devastate the town. Let us hope that the wise authorities usually fond of drawing on the extraordinary powers conferred on them by the D. I. A will now see their way to apply Rule 3 of the Consolidation Rules to the scourge to keep it outside their jurisdiction.

PRESIDENT OF DELHI CONGRESS.

PANDIT NEHRU SUPPORTS TAGORE'S ELECTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 22.

The Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent the following telegram to the General Secretary of the Indian National Congress:—

"I heartily endorse the recommendation of the Reception Committee and consider the election of Sir Rabindranath Tagore as the President of the next session of the Congress, in place of Lokmanya Tilak, as highly desirable.

"As my name has also been suggested in the press, I wish you would kindly make it known to the members of the All-India Congress Committee that I am strongly in favour of Sir Rabindranath's election and hope he will consent and be unanimously elected."

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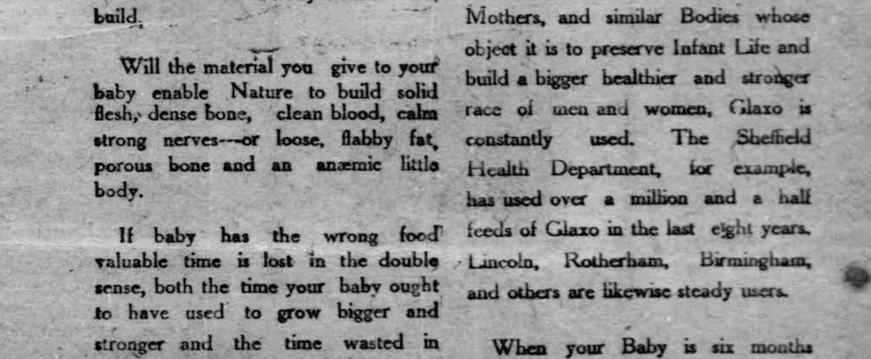

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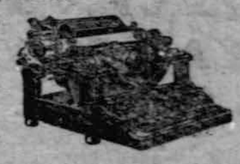

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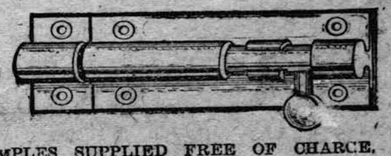
BOLT  AND

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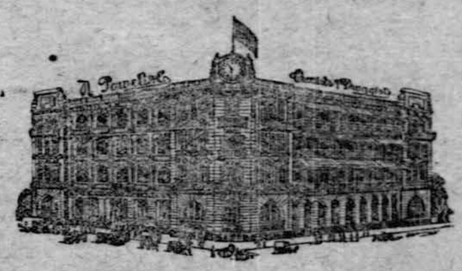

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